# BHARAVI'S KIRATARJUNIYAM

# **CANTO XIV**

With the commentary of MALLINATHA

Analysis, Prose, Translations, Notes, Test-Questions etc., and with notes of—

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## **PREFACE**

This edition of Kirata XIV is intended for students preparing for the B A Examinations under the Indian Universities

The Text is followed by an analysis of both the language and the thought of the verse entitled the Prakashika. Next come the Prose order, Translations, Explanation, Tika named Chantapatha (lit a 60-feet-wide road) by Mallinatha (a Deccan Brahman of the 14th century), Anglo-Sanskiit Notes on Grammar and other points of interest under the heading "charcha", in the order herein exhibited

Calcutta, Feb, 1940 The Author

# THE TITLE OF THE BOOK

The name of the book, viz, किरावार्जुनीयम् is obtained from the central theme of the poem namely Arjuna's fight with Siva in the guise of a Kirata, practically described in the 15th, 16th, 17th and the 18th cantos

किरातम् अर्जु नम् किरातार्जु नी, हन्ह । ती अधिक्षत्य क्षत काव्यम् इति किरातार्जु न + क ( ईय ) = किरातार्जु नीयम् । काव्यविशेषणत्वात् नपु मकत्वम् । The क does not elide here, for "लुवाखायिकाश्यो वहलम्" does not apply because this book is a Kavya and not an आखायिका (strictly a prose nairation) Now किरातार्जु न being a हन्द compound the affix क comes in by the rule "शिश्यक्षन्द-यमसभ-हन्द-इन्द्रजननादिश्यक्ष " in the sense of "a book on it" (तदिधक्षत्य क्षतो ग्रन्थ )। Compare—वाक्यपदीय, विक्रमीव श्रीय, नलहमन्तीय, राघवपाख्डवीय &c

N B—In the case of dramas [नाटक] however, poets sometimes apply the Varttika "लुवाखायिकास्यो वहुलम" [taking dramas as बाखायिका] after इन्द compounds, witness, मानती-माधवम, मालविकाग्निमित्रम् &c Kalidasa however seems to suppose that the Varttika "लुवाखायिकास्यो—" may or may not apply in the case of dramas [ taking dramas optionally as बाखायिका ] after इन्द compounds e g विक्रमोर्व शोयम [ without applying the Varttika after इन्द compound and getting the इन्द्रस्य in विक्रमोर्व शो], and मालविकाग्निमित्रम् [ by applying the Varttika after the इन्द compound मालविकाग्निमित्र and by not getting इन्द्रस्य ]। अत पर्च—नाटक-विशेषणलात, व्यवहारत, सञ्चालाच क्रांव कलम् इति समाधियम। See also our notes under the title अभिज्ञान्यज्ञाननम् for another version

# INTRODUCTION

#### I The Poem

The Kıratarınıyam, the only work known of the poet Bharavı, describes the fight of Arjuna with Lord Sıva disguised as a kırata The story in brief is this—

While observing वनवास, Vyasa appeared before the Pandavas and advised Yudhisthira to send Arjuna to practise penance in order to acquire divine perfection in missiles, for they are to fight against the redoubtable warriors. Drona, Bhisma, Karna &c, to regain their lost kingdom

Accordingly Arjuna was sent to heavenly abode and to Indra who told him to propitiate Lord Siva first for gaining his object in view

Arjuna however by his penance and by his coulage and pluck won the Lord's favour (come to save him in the guise of a क्रियातपति from a demon boar) and learnt rare missiles from him. Now followed the other gods each imparting to Arjuna the knowledge of his weapon.

Having thus gained his end Arjuna returned to Yudhisthira in Dwaitavana. This story of the Mahabhaiata is told here in 18 cantos. It is substantially the same as in the Mahabharatam, The alterations are very few and quite mmaterial. [For further details see canto I Introduction.]

#### II Estimate

This single work of the poet Bharavi gave him enough fame. The line "कविताश्वितकालिदास-भारविकीर्ति" of the Aihole inscription of 634 A, D testifies to this,

But inspite of this we say that Bharavi's poetry fell fail below the level of Kalidasa's as is evident from his description of Autumn in canto IV and of Himalaya in V Bharavi's language is often unattractive, laboured and artificial—this is due to his anxiety to show off his knowledge of grammar and lexicon. This makes readers fight shy of this poem.

But as grammarians and lexicographers formed the majo rity at that time, so inspite of its drawback, Kirata enjoyed celebrity. The poem behind its rough exterior embodied noble thoughts and sentiments and won public appreciation "भारवेरय गौरवम।" Some of the fine sayings of the poet have become familiar quotations [compare "हित मनोशार च दुर्वभ वच", "आपातरस्यविषया प्रयन्तपरिवापिन" etc.]

Mallinatha also says 'नारिकेलफलसिंगत वची भारते", behind its tough and rough cover it has poetic sentiment, outburst of feeling and diction etc, specially in cantos I, XI, XVIII etc In fact Bharavis sublime diction is like that of John Milton in English literature or Michæl Madhusudana Datta in Bengali Literature

#### III The Poet

(a) His age—(1) The author of our Kiratarjuniya is an old and reputed poet So he is freely quoted in early standard

works The earliest quotation that we have been able to trace, is in the Kasikaviitti of Jayaditya (or Vamana-jayaditya) Commenting on the rule 'मकायनस्य वास्त्रायोय' (Panini 1 3 23) Jayaditya gives the example "मस्या कर्षाटिषु तिष्ठते य" which is the second line of canto III 14 Now Prof Max Muller on the testimony of the Chinese traveller I tsing who visited India in 673 A D infers that the Kasika can not be given a later date than 660 A D But long long before this Vritti of Jayaditya, Kirata had evidently became an authoritative work worth quoting And thus we can with some amount of certainty place Kirata not later than 460 A D

(11) Again the mention of Bharavi's name in the Aihole inscription of 634 A D (mentioned before) places him before that date

The mean of the above two calculations i e 497 A D may be a probable date of our poet Bharavi, (see also our introduction in Kirata I for further details)

(b) Country—(1) In canto XVIII (sl 5) occurs—

"स्थार्या दव सञ्चानहोस्त प्रय नि मानुनि सिन्ध महोसेय" 1 e Arjuna's buffeting on Siva's chest proved as futile as the butting of the sea against the Sahya Hills This shows that the poet had such frequent experiences near Sahya Hills on the west coast So his birth-place was somewhere in the west coast

(11) Again Bharavi's lines 'शिथिल वसुमगाचे मग्रमापतपयोधी" (canto I sl 47), "भानुमान उपपयोधि ललक्षे" (IX 2) also "सामि

मञ्जित रवी न विरेजे" (IX 5) etc speak of the sun sinking into the seas, and going behind a hill (असाचल) This seems probable with a native of the west coast of India who can every day see the sun going down the waters of the Arabian sea From such references in his book we propose to say that Bharavi lived somewhere in the west coast of India

- (c) Reliquon—(1) There are numerous passages in Kiiata extolling Siva References to Vishnu are rare Again Aijuna's prayer to Siva towards the close of canto XVIII is so feelingly expressed that it looks like the poet's own language to his desired divinity. Thus the poet seems to be a staunch Saiva
- (11) A comparison with Magha's Sisupalavadham fuinishes a striking confirmation of the above Magha came several centuries after Bharavi He was a devout Vaishnava, perhaps a neighbour of Bharavi and as learned as he in Sanskiit loie In his Sisupala, Magha has embodied every thing that attracts people to the Kırata with the only difference that he replaces Siva by Vishnu The display of grammatical and lexicographical knowledge and variety of metres and figure of speech are in the same proportion, the topics discussed are the same and in the same order, even the hobby of having the name Lakshmi uttered in the last verse of each canto is not too trivial to let alone Such of Bharavi's thoughts and ideas as are worth anything have all been adopted. Even the characters of Kırata have their counterparts in the Sisupala;

Vyasa makes room for Narada, Bhisma gives way to Balarama, Yudhisthira to Uddhava and so on

Such wholesale appropriation had some purpose, namely perhaps to replace Kirata by adopting all its characteristics and it is due to sectarian antipathy,—the Vaishnavas wanted a similar work as that of the Kirata of the saivas. This sectarian antipathy is very keen even now-a-days. The Bengali poet Dasarathi Ray has put it very humciously in his—"Fend between Saktas and Vaishnavas", how each of these two sects would prefer its own tank, market-place and so forth

Thus we conclude that Bharavi was a true Saiva and Magha was a Vaishnava

(d) Popularity—Kirata during its time and later also was exercising a great influence on all the reading public Literates in India were forced to read it and admire it. And Vaishanvas also had to do so for want of a similar book in their line. Remembering the feud it is natural that Vaishna vas should smart under this humiliation and sigh for a poem written along Vaishnava lines that would make them independent of Kirata. At last Magha comes to their rescue with his Sisupala. The book at once was received by them with acclamation, and as Vaishnavas overwhelmingly outnumbers the Saivas in Bengal at least, practically this Sisupala surpasses the Kirata here. This explains the propriety of the saying—

# ताबदभा भारवेभाति यावन्ताघस्य नौदय । उदिने तु पुनमाघे भारवेभी ग्वेरिव ॥

Thus the great and sweeping popularity of Kirata was ousted by the publication of Magha's Sisupala Since then Kirata is only generally being appreciated as a good poem and no special preference was given to it

#### 1V The Context here

( With outlines of prior cantos )

In canto I we have seen that while leading their lives incognito in the Dwaitavana, Yudhisthira sent a forester spy to know all about Duryodhana's new government and the attitude of the subjects under him The spy returned and stated what he saw under the benign rule of the new ruler Thus delivering the required message the Durvodhana forester spy retired and then Draupadi in an appealing speech exhorted Yudhisthira to take back their lost kingdom without observing the contract made with Durvodhana Bhima charmed with Draupadi's speech also appealed to his elder brother not to bide time Yudhisthira however pacified him with solacing words—(canto II ) At this juncture Vyasa came and advised Yudhisthira to send Arjuna to Indrakila mountain (in Himalayan regions) to seek Indra's pleasure by penance, for without divine grace victory over the Kurus was not possible Accordingly Arjuna inspired with Vyasa's inspiration in yoga, retired to the said mountain (canto III). and continued severe penance—penance that withstood all evternal temptations and charms of divine beauties even—and easily pacified India (canto IV-X) Indra highly pleased with Arjuna's penance appeared before him and by conversation and reconversation found Arjuna the fit person to receive the divine weapons and being quite delighted with him advised him first to please Siva by penance Indra then disappeared (canto XI) Accordingly in canto XII we see Arjuna's unprecedented penance for winning Siva's favour in the Himalayan regions approached Siya to know of this person that was carrying on such unbearable penance spoke that he is नरनारावण, come here for penance to win over his enemies, and then the Lord approached towards Ariuna in the garb of a Kiratapati (निरातपति)। For a demon (मनदानन) was going to attack him in the form of a boar As the boar advanced towards Arjuna Lord Siva followed him (or-it) (canto XII)

In canto XIII we see that as the demon boar faced Arjuna in an inimical attitude, he was compelled to strike it with an alrow that pierced its body, by that time Siva in the guise of a fatiaufa also hit the boar with an arrow from behind, to save his devotee, Arjuna This arrow went deep into the earth after piercing the boar The boar died and Aijuna went to it to take up his arrow therefrom A Kirata then put in appearance before Arjuna immediately when he was

bent on to take up his allow from the body of the boal.— already said only one alrow was on the body of the boal—another going deep into the earth after piercing the animal's frame. Thus both claimed the arrow as his own. The Kirata put Arjuna to shame by saying that as a sage he should be an upholder of virtue, thus he should not take away other's arrow, nor should he vainly try to prove that the boar is killed by him, for it was killed by the fariatfa! Hence rather he should make friendship with their lord (Kirata-pati) his benefactor and a powerful ally. For then, having gained such a strong ally he will be able to fulfill all his desires.

[ N B—This Kirata was Siva's (Kiratapati's) messengel come in that guise Siva being pleased with Arjuna's penance, devised this plan to save him and further to test his powers and valour Compare 'निर्ते विङ्ग्वितिकारातन्यतिवपुषा रिपौ मया स्यायाविवादसयमाचिष्यति'—XII 39]

## VI Substance with Analysis of canto XIv

Kirata's haughty speech (in canto XIII) did not upset Arjuna's fortitude (sl 1) and he replied thus after praising his weighty, expressive speech (sl 2—6)—"you have put things very appropriately no doubt, but you ought to have advised your king not to adopt this belligerent attitude towards me, your master's arrow is perhaps fallen somewhere in the mountain and you should not transgress limits of decorum by

claiming this as your own I have স্বয়ন্থ with me, and I have thus no desire for your master's arrow, you say me a good one then why again you allege all these against me False allegations against a सजन will only reveal a bad motive of the speaker Again the killer of animals in a forest is the real owner thereof, and for vow I cannot but kill the boar to safeguard me Further there is no proof as to who killed the hoar first Also note that I am with arms on, so question of pity on me cannot arise A high-minded one like me cannot be a suitor to anyone, quarrel with such an one will but lead to one's downfall He is a Kirata-leader, he is not the fit person to become my friend and an ally-for 1 am a Khsatriya Friendship or fight both are improper with a low-caste person, so I forgive and overlook his harsh allegations, but if he (your master) forcefully takes the arm then he will suffer the consequences thereof" (sl 25) The Kırata then goes off and a huge Kırata-aımy maiches towards Aljuna from all quarters there (sl 26-34) this Arjuna turns furious and takes up an arrow ready to fight the attackers. With the boar in front he shone like Siva with the sacrificing animal before him or he appeared like the प्राण्यक्त incainate (sl -25-41) But then the united attack of the Ganas with aims etc. was made futile by Aijuna with his series of arrows Aijuna's attack was thus too much for the Ganas—they then thinned down and got scattered fearing destruction. Now the Gana-army being fiercely pressed by Arjuna was on the flight and victory seemed to be hovering over Arjuna, so tenible he became now ( sl 42-65 )

[ N B—Mark the speech of Arjuna here said in reply of Kirata's speech or allegation descirbed in canto XIII by slokas 37—71 there ]

# करातार्जुनीयम्

# चतुर्दशः सर्गः

I Kırata's haughty speech did not upset

Ayuna's fortitude

ततः किरातस्य वचोभिक्दतैः पराहतः ग्रेल दवार्णवाम्युमि । जहौ न धेर्यः कुपितोऽपि पाग्डवः सुदुर्गः हान्त करणा हि साधवः ॥ १॥

Prakashika—कुपित अपि पास्डव सेंग्रंग न जहीं [Though Aijuna was angry, still he did not give up his patience and tranquility of mind] What made Arjuna angry?—तत किरातस्व उन्नते बचीभि पगहत (पाग्डव) [When Kirata had finished his speach (as seen in canto 13), his haughty speech struck Arjuna to the quick, he was enraged, but even then he did not lose his calmness] This is unusual—अर्थवास्त्रभि पगहत भेव दव (स्थित पास्डव) [Yes, but Arjuna was as firm as a mountain As a mountain remains unperturbed even when struck by sea-waves, so Arjuna remained calm though attacked by the speech of the Kirata] This is then indeed creditable for Arjuna—साधव सहग्रहान्त.करणा (भवन्ति) हि [Arjuna by his तपस्रा was self-restrained now 1 e, he is now a sage

( सुनि or साप ), and as such his inner self was really invulnerable. So external matters like Kirata's haughty speech could not disturb his mentality in the least. Thus he calmly bore this ]

Prose — तत किरातस्य उद्धतै वचोभि पराहत ( স্থাক্লাল ) ( স্থান্থ ) कुपित স্থাদি पाण्डव ( স্থান্তৰ ), স্থাদিল भि पराहत ( স্থানিहत ) খীল হব, धীর্ম । বাধব सुदुर्गहान करणा ( স্থামকম্ম্যাভিলা ) ( শবনি ) ছি।

Beng — তাব পব কিবাতেব সেই সগর্ক্ম (উদ্ধৃত) উক্তি দাবা আক্রান্ত অর্জ্জুন, সাগবসলিলদারা অভিহত পর্ব্যতেব স্তায় (স্থিব) থাকিয়া, নিজবৈর্য্য ত্যাগ কবিলেন না — (অর্থাৎ কিবাতেব উদ্ধৃত কথায় অর্জ্জুনেব বৈর্য্যচ্যুতি ঘটে নাই)। বাস্তবিকই সজ্জনেবা অপ্রকম্প্যচিত্ত হইয়া থাকেন।

Eng —Then being attacked, like a mountain by seawaves, by the hanghty (defiant) words of the Kirata, Arjuna though angry did not lose his fortitude. The good ones indeed are of invulnerable mentality

Expl —See Prakashika

Mallinatha — तत इति। 'तत' किरातवाकानन्तरम उद्धतै' प्रगन्भे 'किरातस्य वचोभि अर्थवास्य भि पैल इव, पराहत' अभिहत, अतण्व 'कुपितोपि पाण्डव' अजुन 'धैय्य'निर्विकारचित्तल 'न जहीं'न तत्याज। उतपन्नमपि कीप सभागामास इत्यर्थ (1)। तथाहि—'साधव' सज्जना 'सुदुर्गह' सुष्ठु दुरामदम अप्रकम्पाम् 'अन्त करण' येषा ते 'सदुर्गहान्त करणा हि'। अर्थान्तर-न्यास (२)॥१॥

## Notes on Mallinath

The sense is, he checked the anger that rose ( in his mind )
 The figure of speech is अर्थान्तरवास here

#### CHARCHA

- 1 तत तद्द + इसि (५मी) + तसि खार्थ = तत Then An अव्यय। That is, after the Kirata had made or finished his speech descibed in Canto XIII Construe तत = तत प्रम्। गस्यमान-प्राज्योगे ५मी। अव्यात्वात् विभिक्तिलोष।
- 2 बचोभि बचस् is speech or word ते। करणे or अनुक्तों कर्षीर इमा। The बचस् was उद्धत i e, defying all along so it made Aljuna angry (पराहत तत कुपित)।
- 3 पराहत —परा + हन + क्त कर्म णि । being struck Qual पाख्व and शैल । Contrue—अर्ग वाम्नु भि पराहत शैल इव, उद्धते वचीभि पराहत अर्जुन ।
- 4 अर्णवास्त्रीम अर्णासि जलानि सन्ति अस्मिन् इति अर्णम् + व (सलर्थे) = अर्णव (with elision of स् of अगस् by "अर्णमो लीप्य") = a sea अर्णवस्य अस्तूनि, इतत । तै। कर्णो or अनुक्तो कर्कार ज्या।
- 5 जही—हा ( त्यांगे ) + लिट श्र । Nom पाग्डव । जहाति, जहात्, जहात्, जहात्, श्र जहात् &c ॥ पाग्डो तदाखास्य गज्ञ श्रपत्य पुसान् इति पाग्डु + श्रग् = पाग्यव son of Pandu 1 e, Aryuna (here)

N B—The form पाण्डवेय ( with ढक् अपत्यार्थ ) is also correct in the sense of king Pandu's sons. Thus Mahabharata has "यरान् पाञ्चालान् पाण्डवेयाच युक्तान्" etc. This is because पाण्ड्र may also be included in the गुमादि list ( see the rule "गुमादिभ्यय्य" ) Thus viittikara says "चकार अनुक्तममुचयार्थ आकृतिगण्यतामस्य वीघयति । गाडिय पाण्डवेय दृखे वसादि सिङ्ग भवति"।

6 सुद्र्यं हान करणा — दुस् + यह + खल् कर्मं णि = दुर्य हम hardly to be captured or disturbed सु अतिश्वेन दुर्य हम् = सुद्र्यं हम् highly

undisturbable 1 e, invulnerable प्रादितत—। ताइश्य चन करण (सन) विद्यास, वहु—। Qual साधन । The साध or सज्जन are of invulnerable mentality 1 e, even at the cause of विकार they remain undisturbed, compare "विकारहेती सित न विक्रियन्ते येषा चैतासि तएव घीरा'। So Arjuna did not lose his fortitude even at the cause of haughty words of a Kirata—he was a धीर—a सज्जन। This is evidently due to his self-restraint Comp—"प्रभवतिन तदा परो विजेतु भवति जितेन्द्रियता यदाक्षरचा"—X, and "निसर्गच जितेन्द्रियतया" तया"—XI 1

- 7 हि—An अव्यय having the sense of अवधारण (certainty) here. It may also be taken in the sense of हित् or cause Thus हि (यत ) साधद सुदुर्ग हान्त करणा भवन्ति। Amara says—"हि हिताववधारणे"।
- 8 Voice—पराहतेन अजुनेन शैलिन इव न जहे सायुक्ति दर्गहान्त करणे. भ्रवते।

2 Arjuna's reply

सलेशमुबिद्धितशावविद्धित.
क्वती गिरां विस्तरतत्त्वसगृहे।
श्रयं प्रमाणीक्वतकालसाधनः
प्रशान्तसरम्भ द्वाददे वचः॥ २॥

Prak — अय ( पाष्डव ) प्रशालस रस इव वच आदर्ट [ Now Aljuna, with his ire checked, made this following speech ] But was the speech a timely one?—प्रमाणीकृतकालसाचन ( अयस ) [ Yes, it was made at an opportune moment Indeed, Arjuna knew that proper time should be availed of for success, so he took

-this timely opportunity to say the right thing befitting his kshatriya spirit and position ] But first tell me will he be able to put his case properly ?—गिरा विस्तरतस्त्र स्वती ( अयम् ) [Yes, Arjuna was a pastmaster in detailing or briefing of matters, as necessity demands. In other words, suiting circumstances on hand, he can put things elaborately or briefly, such Arjuna availed himself of this opportunity to speak out ] But before making his pointed and timely speech was he aware of the motive of Kirata's speech?—

सर्वेशम् उद्धिद्वत्रग्रवविद्धित ( अयम् ) [Yes, Arjuna first ofall rightly and minutely understood or realised the motive of his enemy the Kirata, and then spoke out thus].

Prose — गिरा विस्तरतत्त्वस ग्रहे कती अय (पाष्डव ) सनिशम (सम्पूर्ण यद्या तथा ) उद्धिद्वितशावविद्वित (ज्ञातश्रविभाग्य सन्) (तत ) प्रमाणीकृतकालसाधन (ज्ञातक्षतयोग्यसमय, अवमरोचित विवच द्रत्यय, सन्) प्रशान्तस रस्य दव वच आदटे।

Beng —বাক্যেব বিস্তব ও সংক্ষেপবিষয়ে দক্ষ অৰ্জ্জুন শক্ৰব (কিবাতেৰ) অভিপ্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণভাবে অবগত হইষা, সমযোচিত বলিবাৰ জন্য বাগ সামলাইষাই যেন এই কথাগুলি বলিলেন।

Eng—Expert in the elaboration or briefing of speeches, Arjuna (first of all) made himself conversant with the enemy's motive and then availing himself of this proper opportunity, made this (following) speech, by checking his anger

Expl -See Prak and Eng

Malli — संलेशिमित । सह लेशे 'संलेशम्' सकल यथा तथा 'उक्लिगित-श्रावित गित '— उक्लिगित उदभूत्ति ग कत , लि गे तहाक्यभ गिभिरेव सम्यगवगतम् इल्लंश । श्रवृरेव 'शावव' [स्वार्थे अर्थ्य म्लंश ] तस्य 'द गितम्' अभिप्राय तदुक्लिगित येन स । 'यरा' वाचा सम्बन्धिन 'विस्तरतत्त्वस ग्रहे' विस्तरे, 'तत्त्वस ग्रहे' अर्थ-स चेपे (च ) [वैभाषिको इन्हें कवद्वाव ] 'क्रती' कुश्च 'प्रमाणीक्रतकालसाधम ' 'प्रमाणीक्रत प्रधानीक्रत काल एव साधन येन स , अवसरीचित विवच इत्यर्थ । १॥

### Charcha

- 1 सर्जेशम्—लेश is विन्हु (drop or minute parts), तेन सह वर्त्तभानम, तत यथा तथा—सर्जेशम् along with minute parts, वहुब्रीहि by the rule "तेन सहित तुल्ययोगे" to denote equal participation in a क्रिया, सहलेशम् is also correct by the rule "वोपसर्जं नस्य"। Adv qual उद्धि गित in उद्धि गितशावमे गित । He knew by signs etc, all the minute matters even of his enemy
- 2 उन्नि गित etc—उद् + लिग + क्त कर्म णि = उन्नि गितम् inferred on known by signs, ie external movements etc. Thus Malli says "लिगे तद्दाक्यभ गिमि एव सम्यगवगतम्"। द गितम is अभिप्राय (motive) here भवी ददम इति भव् + अस् (by the rule "तस्ये दम्" ie, in the sense of "it is his") = भाववम् regarding enemy भाववम् द गितम्, कम धा—। उन्नि गितम् (जिल्तम) भाववे गित (भविभाय) येन स, वहु—। Qual or Pred to अयम्॥ Malli howover says भव् रेव दित भावव with स्वार्थे (भज्ञादि) अस् that expl also suits us here But an adjectival exposition is to be preferred in such cases for an easy understanding
  - 3 जतौ—क्र + क्रानपुसके भावे = क्रतम् work क्रातम् अस्त्रस्य द्रति क्रतः

+ इनि ( मलघें ) = क्वती expert Qual अयम्। Mallı ın Kırata II 9, so also Madhava, Vardnamana, Bhattıkara ( ın Bhattı III 52 ) attach इनि ın the कत्तृ वाच्य by the rule "इष्टादिभाय" ( e g क्वतमनेन इति क्वती )। This expl is thus authoritative and correct But the इष्टादि lists of both Kasıka and Siddhanta-Kaumudı include निराक्षत, उपाक्षत etc, but not क्षतः। This seems to show that ( strictly speaking ) क्षत is not of the इष्टादि list Hence we have given the alternative exposition as above and we prefer this explanation in cases like "न सल्वनिर्ज य रष्ट क्षती भवान्" Raghu III, "मधकर ल खलुक्षती" —Sak I क्षता श्रुती ब्रह्मतेषु धीमान्' —Bhattı III 52 etc Indeed Padmanabha expressly excludes क्षत from the इष्टादि list, a slightly different explanation may also be suggested — क्ष + क्ष क्मीण = क्षतम a work done ( कमें ), क्षतमस्य अस्ति इति क्षत + इनि प्रय सायाम् = क्षती successful

4 विस्तर etc—वि+सृ + अप् भावे = विस्तर expansion, elaboration By the rule "प्रथने वावश्रव्दे"—we shall have घन ् after वि+सृ in all cases of extention (प्रथन ) except that to words, when it takes अप् as usual (by the rule "म्हरोरप")। Thus विसारो नद्या, विस्तरो वाक्यस्थ। Amara also has "विस्तारो विग्रहो व्यान स च श्रव्दस्य विस्तर"। Here we have reference to वाक्य (गिराम विस्तरतत्त्वम ग्रहे), so we have अप्, compare also "सविस्तर वाक्यमिद सुनन्दा"—Rag VI 70 तत्त्व is स्वरूप 1 e, essence or सार (सचेप)। सम + ग्रह + अप = स ग्रह collecting or gathering, then it means making"— धातृनामनेकार्थ त्वात। विस्तर्य तत्त्वस्थ, विस्तरतत्त्वे, इतरितरहन्द। तयो स ग्रहः making of elaboration or substance, ६ तत। तिमान। विषयाधिकरणे अमी—by taking क्षती as दिनप्रस्थान्त after the भावप्रस्थान्त word कृत।

If however क्रतीं is derived as क्रतमनेन इति क्रती with इनि in the क्रम वाच्य and taking क्रत as of the इप्टाइ list, then the क्रम [as तक्षम ग्रह here] takes च्रिष अभी by the vaittika 'क्रम्थे न्विषयमा कर्मणि उपस खानना e, when a क्रान्त word takes इनि, the क्रम्भ will take अभी । Malli here construes—विक्तर्य तक्षम ग्रह्य ( च्र्यं स चेप्य ), समाहारहन । he takes स ग्रह as स ेप। By वेभाषिक इन्हें कवदभाव he seems to refer to the maxim "स्वी इन्हों विभाषक इन्हें कवदभाव he seems to refer to the maxim "स्वी इन्हों विभाषक इन्हें कवदभाव he seems to refer to the maxim "स्वी इन्हों विभाषक इन्हें कवदभाव or प्राप्त कि क्रिप्त क्रिष्ट चानिधकरणवाचि &c, seems to have no application here, for तक्षम ग्रह or च्रथंस चिप may be a द्रव्यपदार्थ। Or following Malli we may also say विक्तरमहित तक्षम ग्रह, शाक्तपार्थि वादिवन समाम। तिम्रान्। Malli's exposition is more natural, for तक्षम ग्रह or briefing of an elaborate one, is usually said as स ग्रह, comp "विक्तरेणोपदिष्टानामर्थाना स्त्रभाष्यो। निवन्धोय समासेन स ग्रह त विदुत्र धा"।

# चतुर्दश सगः

explains प्रमाणीक्रतम as अङ्गीक्रतम् in sl 11 infra, under "यदि प्रमाणी-क्रतमाय्यचिष्टतम्"।

- 6 प्रशान्त &c—सस रस + चञ् = स रम्य anger (त्रीघ)। प्र + श्रम + चिच् + त = प्रशान्त or प्रशमित checaed, controlled प्रशान्त स रम्य थेन, वह। Same case with अयस। He spoke like one having his ire controlled
- 7 बादरे—बाइ + दा + लिट ए = बादरे said [ टटाित दत्ते, ब्रदात ब्रिंत, दास्यित-ते]। Arjuna said for Kırata's good and indirectly for his own advantage. So the बात्मनेपद here comes by "बाडो टोनास्यिव उपिं"—The root दा preceded by बाइ takes जात्मनेपद when not meaning opening of the mouth. Nom ब्रयम्। The obj. is वच ।
- 8 Voice— उल्लिगितेङ्गतेन क्षितिना— साधनेन अनेन प्रणान्तस रखेण इव आदरे ।
- 9 Remark—Mallinath here gives the prose order as—
  सन्नेगम् चिन्न गितयावविद्वित गिरा विन्नरतत्वम ग्रष्टे क्षती प्रमाणीक्षतत्वानमाधन श्रयम
  वच श्रादरें। But we have slightly altered the order, for first of
  all one to be a good speaker must be an adept in elatoration
  or briefing of it, (विन्नरतत्वम ग्रष्टे क्षत†) according to necessity, he
  being such will first of all assimilate the arguments of his
  opposite party (चिन्न गितयाववि गित), then lastly the speech to be
  successfully done must be in an opportune moment (प्रमाणीक्षतन्नालमाधन), or construe thus—सन्नं ग्रम चिन्नगितयाववि गित ( सन् )
  गिरा विन्नरतत्वम ग्रष्टे क्षती श्रय प्रमाणीक्षतकालसाधन ( च मन् ) प्रयान्तस रस्म
  इव वच शादरें। Both of our expositions seems more logical
  than Malli's

3 A Meritorious one's speech is weighty and elegant.

विविज्ञवर्णाभरणा सुख्युतिः
प्रसादयन्ती हृदयान्यपि हिषाम् ।
प्रवर्तते नाक्षतपुख्यकर्मणाम्
प्रसन्नगन्भोरपदा सरस्वती ॥ ३ ॥

Prak-श्रुतपृष्णुकर्म शाम प्रसद्गगभीरपदा सरखती न प्रवर्त ते ि सरखती 1s both a speech and a beautiful lady and the Goddess of speech (बाग्टेबी), thus as an elegant and weigty speech can not come out of one who has not done meritorious deeds, so holy goddess Saiaswati oi a beautiful lady does not proceed or approach to one who is not a सुक्ततिन् ] This is what should be, then good results follow—िहचामपि हृदयानि प्रमादयन्ती (सरखती) [Such elegant सरस्वतो 1 e, speech or स्त्रीरत or वाग्देवी captivates the minds of one's enemies even ? This is possible if the enemy grasps the meaning or significance of the speech-विविक्तवर्णीभरणा ( अत ) सुख्यति सरखती [ Such elegant speech has simple words with the letters clearly uttered, and so pleases the hearers by impressing its (weighty) meaning to them, just as a pure, bright and sweet voiced beatiful lady or goddess In other words, a meritorious one's clearly-Saraswatı does uttered speech of simple unambiguous words pleases all including an enemy even, just as a pure, sweet-voiced decorated lady or goddess Saraswatı comes to a virtuous one and captivates one and all ]

# चतुदंशः सगः

Prose—विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुख्युति (ततस्र) द्विषाम् अपि इद्यानि प्रसादयन्ती प्रसन्नगम्भीरपदा सरखती (वाक, स्वीरत्न वाग्देवी च) अक्ततपुर्ण्य-कर्मणाम (सम्बन्धे) न प्रवर्त्तते।

Beng—বেমন পৰিত্ৰা ধীৰচবণা শুদ্ধবৰ্ণাভাৰণা মধুবৰাদিনা স্ত্ৰীবত্ন বা দেবী সবস্থতী শক্ৰদেবও মন জয় কৰিয়া পুণ্যজনেৰ নিকটই আৰিভূতি হন, তেমন শুক্কতিদেবই, শুখবোৰ্য অথচ গুৰ্বৰ্থপ্ৰতিপাদক, শ্চুটোচ্চাবিত অক্ষবযুক্ত, শুখপ্ৰাব্য বাব্য শক্ৰদেবও হৃদয় প্ৰশান্ত কৰিয়া প্ৰস্তুত হয়।

Eng—A meritorious one's elegant weighty clearly-uttered cesilv comprehensible speech comes out mollifying the minds of the enemy even, so a holy but pure-coloured sweet-voiced decorated lady (स्तीरज ) or Goddess Saraswati appears before a virtuous one, captivating his enemies even

Expl—The meritorious alone can make an elegant weighty speech having its letters and simple words clearly uttered and its meaning easily comprehensible to all, such a speech of an intelligent pure one captivates not only his friends but his enemies too. This is just like pure, grave, decorated and sweet-voiced water or goddess. Saraswati appearing before a virtuous one and thus winning over his enemies too. See Prak also

Malli —सान्वपूर्व कमेवाह, विविक्त ति। 'विविक्तवर्णाभग्या' विविक्त संयोगादिना अग्निए स्कृटोचारिता वर्णा अचराणि एव आभरणानि यस्या मा। अन्यत (सग्स्ततीपके?) तु—विविक्तानि ग्रज्जानि, वर्ण रूपम आभरणानि च यस्या सा [ "वर्णी दिजादी ग्रुक्तादी स्तृती वर्ण तु बाचरे" इतुप्रभयवापि अमर (? इति

स्वसर )]। 'सुखा युति' यवण यस्या सा'सुख्य ति' याच्या इत्यं । अन्यत—
यूवत इति यित वाक्, सा सुखा वस्या सा, मझुभाषिणीत्यय । 'हिषामिप हृदयानि
प्रभादयन्ती' कि पुन सुहृदामितिभाव । 'प्रसन्नगन्धीरपदा' प्रसन्नानि वाचकानि
गन्धीराणि अर्थं गृक्षणि च पदानि सुपति इन्तरूपाणि—यस्या सा। अन्यत तु—प्रमन्ना
विमला गन्धीरपदा असमचरणा 'सरस्वता' वाक्, स्त्रीरत च। [तथा चोक्तर्—
'सरस्वती सरिद्धे हैं गोवाग देवतयोरिप। स्त्रीरते च "उति ] 'अक्ततपुख्यकर्मणा' न
क्रत पुख्यकर्म यै तेषा नप्रवत्तते' न प्रमरित, किन्तु सुक्रितिनामिव। भवहाणी च
एव विधिति थन्य भवान् इति भाव। [अत काचित नायिका वाग् देवता च
प्रतीयते। तवादी समासीक्रिरलङ्कार, विधिषणमात्रसास्ये न अप्रस्तुतप्रतीते। अत्यर्थ न अप्रेष (1)॥ ३॥

## Notes on Mallı

1 Here by सरस्वती a beautiful lady (स्त्रीरत) or Goddess Saraswati is also implied. And thus ( श्रमञ्जतिवषय) is due to the adjective epithets only used here, so the figure is समासीकि and not श्रेष।

#### Charcha

1 विविक्त etc—This epithet qualifies सरस्ती meaning speech or beautiful lady or Goddess Saraswati Thus Malli says 'अन काचित् नायिका वाग्देवताच प्रतीयते"। वाक् पच्चे—विविक्त is clearly uttered वर्ष is letter आभरण is ornament वर्णा (अचराण) एव आभरणानि वणाभरणानि letters forming decorations कर्मधा—। विविक्ता (स्मुटोचारिता) वर्णाभरणानि यस्या, वहु—। Qual सरस्ति 1 e, वाक्। Such speech is understood in letters and words by all स्त्रीरत or वाग्देवी पच्चे—वर्ष is colour आभरण is decoration (अलदार)। विविक्त is pure वर्ष च आभरणानि च दति वर्णाभरणानि, दन्द। विविक्तानि वर्णाभरणानि यस्या वहु। A white and decorated

beauty is a thing of joy to all So also white and bright Goddess Saraswati

- 2 सुखश्रुति —This epithet also applies to सरस्वती referring to वाक् and स्वीरवादि। वाक्पच—सुखा श्रुति ( यवण ) अथादियवणश्च यस्या, वह—। The words become pleasing (appealing) and understood in meaning as well स्वीरवादिपच —य ति is वाक्। सुखा युति ( वाक्) यस्या सा, वह—, good-speeched Such a beauty and Goddess Saraswati cannot but charm all
- 3 प्रसादयनो—Qual सग्सती meaing both नान् and स्तीरत (or नाग् होनी)। प्रभादभणिष् भण्डभ खीप् स्त्रियाम। The speech where all words are clearly pronounced, becomes intelligible, pleasing, appealing and so mollifying to all. So a decorated sweet voiced beauty or सरस्तीहिनी charms all—( दिषाम अपि इदयाति निसुत सुद्धदाम)।
- 4 प्रवर्शन—प्र+ इत (भादि)+ लटने। Comes out or appears before Nom भरवती।
- 5 श्रक्ततपुख्य &c पुख्य कर्म, कर्मधा। क्रत पुख्यकर्म येन, क्रतपुख्यकर्मा वहु— न तथा। नञ्ज तत। तेषाम। ग्रेषे इष्टी। The meritonous alone can make such a speech, so the indirect praise is that you a Kirata having made such a speech is धन्य indeed (—"भवदाणी च एव विधा श्रत धन्यो भवान्")। Similarly the virtuous one can gain a beauty of Goddess Saraswati Indeed poets describe a person lucky if he possesses a beauty in love
- 6 प्रमन्न etc—This also qualifies मन्खती meaning वाक् and स्त्रीरतादि। प्रमन्न means "of clear meaning" (यस अर्थ परिस्तृट), निसीर means 'अर्थगासीर्थं युक्त'' (of weighty meaning), प्रमन्न गसीर च

पद यस्या, वहु—। नायिकापच — प्रसन्न 1s विमल (clear), गक्षीर 1s grave and measured Such steps are natural with a beauty and a Goddess Thus poets describe beauties as गजिन्द्र- गामिनी etc

7 Voice— वर्णाभरणया सुख्य नुवा प्रसादयन्या पद्या सरखत्या न प्रवत्यते ।

4 Similarly intelligent ones only can express themselves

भवन्ति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चिता भनोगतं वाचि निवेशयन्ति ये। नयन्ति तेष्वदुप्रपपन्ननेपुणा गभीरमधं कतिचित् प्रकाशताम्॥ ४॥

Prak —ते विपश्चिता ( मध्ये ) संख्वतमा [ They are the foremost or expert among the learned ] Who are so ?—ये वाचि मनीगत निवंश्यनि [ I mean those are most expert who can express mental ideas in words ] And what then ?—तेषु ऋषि उपपन्नने पुणा कति।चत एव ( पिछ्ता ) गभीरमर्थ प्रकाशता नयन्ति [ And of such ones too, a few expert only bring out deep significance in the speech First of all the expert ones only can express themselves 'moreover a few of these experts only can bring out deep significance in this speech ]

Prose — हे बाचि मनोगत (भाव) निवेशयन्ति ते विपश्चिता (मध्ये) सम्यतमा (निपुणतमा) भवन्ति। तेषु (वक्तृषु) श्वपि उपपन्ननेषुणा, कतिचितः एव विपश्चित गभीरमर्थं प्रकाशता (स्फटता) नयन्ति।

# चतुद्रभः सर्गः

Beng — যাবা বাক্যে মনেব ভাব সংক্রমিত কবিতে পাবে অর্থাৎ বাক্য দ্বাবা মনেব ভাব যথায়থ ব্যক্ত কবিতে পাবে, তাবাই পণ্ডিতেব মধ্যে নিপুণতম। আবাব এইরূপ বক্তাব মধ্যে কুশলতাযুক্ত কেহ কেহ গূঢ়ার্থ ও প্রকাশ কবিতে পাবে।

Eng —Adepts among the learned are those that can express then mental idea in words—And among such speakers, a few only endowed with dexterity (or intellect), can promulgate very deep imports (in their speeches)

Expl —First of all a meritorious one only can make a clear significant speech (sl 3), then the experts only can really express themselves in words, finally of such speakers a few only (while expressing themselves) can bring out deep significance (in speeches)—[ "लोके तावत दुर्जं भा एव वक्तार तवापि निगृहार्षं प्रकाशका'—Mallinatha]

Mallı — 'त' पुरुषा 'विपयिता' विदुषाम् [ 'विदान् विपिश्वहाषत्ता' द्रत्यमर ] मध्ये 'सभ्यतमा' सभाया साध्रतमा, निपुण्यतमा ( द्रत्यर्थं ) [ ''साध्र समयो निपुण्य'' इति काश्रिकायाम] 'भवन्ति, ये मनोगत' मनमा ग्रहीतमर्थं 'वाचि निवेशयन्ति' वाचा उद्गिरन्तीत्यर्थं । 'तेषु' वक्तृषु अपि 'उपपन्नने पुणा मन्भावितकीश्वा 'कतिचित' एव 'गभीर' निगूदम् 'अर्थं , प्रकाशता' स्कुटता 'नयन्ति'। [ लोके तावत ज्ञातार एव दुर्जभा , तवापि वक्तार , तवापि निगूदायप्रकाशका ( See Expl ) ] । त्वयि सर्वमस्ति दतिस्तुति । व्नेचरवाकारहस्य ज्ञातमिति स्वयमाप ताद्यश्र एव इति इद्यम ( 1 ) ॥ ४॥

Notes on Mallı.

1 The praise implied here is—everything of these exist in you, and the internal significance is that—I having understood the secret of Kirata's speech am such too.

### Charcha

- 1 भवन्ति—भू+लटअन्ति। Nom ते।
- 2 सभ्यतमा सभाया साधव इति सभा + य = सभ्या those expert ını an assembly Here य (and not यत) comes by the rule "सभाया य" । अतिश्रयेन सभ्या इति सभ्य + तमप् (अतिश्रायने ) = सभ्यतमा most expert Pred to ते।
- 3 विपश्चिताम्—विपश्चित 1s विद्वान्। तेषाम। निर्द्वारे षष्ठी by 'यतश्च निर्द्वारक्षम''।
- 4 मनोगतम—मन गतम, २ तत—by the rule "दितीया श्रितातीत-गतातास्त्रपाप्तापत्रे", obj of निवेश्यन्ति ।
  - 5. निवेशयन्ति—नि + विश्व + णिच् + खट अन्ति । Nom ये ।
  - 6 नयन्ति—नी+लट त्रन्ति। Nom कतिचित
- 7 तेषु—निर्दारे ७मी। Both इष्टी and ७मी are correct in निर्दार by the rule "यतम निर्दारणम"।
- 8 उपपन्न etc—निपुणस्य भाव इति निपुण + (युवादिलात) ऋण = नैपुणभ dexterity नैपुष्य is also correct for निपुण is also included in the ब्राह्मणादि list, which directs भावे ष्यञ् by the rule 'गुणवचनब्राह्मणादिभ्य कर्म षि च''। उपपन्न नैपुण यषाम, वहु—। Qual क्तिचित। The base क्रित ( किम् + स ख्यापिरमाणे उति ) is always plural And the form in 1st and 2nd singular is क्रित and the rest like सुनि plural। The अव्यय word चित्त here adds indefiniteness to क्रित।
- 9 गभीरम—गम + इरन् (उषादि) = गभीरम and गभीरम् (निपातनात)।
  Qual अर्थम। The root नी being दिकर्मक, its प्रधान कर्म is अर्थम
  and अप्रधान कर्म is प्रकाशताम।
- 10 Voice— ते सभ्यतमे भ्यते ये निविश्यते निपुषी कतिभिश्चित गमीर अर्थ. नीयते !

[N B—The root नी being of न्यादि class has its प्रधानकर्म voiced by "न्यादे प्रधाने"। For the list of न्यादि and दुझादि (विकर्म क) roots compare the Karika "दुझाच् पच् दर्ख्याधिप्रच्छिचित्र्यासि जिमन्यसुषाम् कर्म युक स्थादकथित तथास्थात नी हृ क्षष्वहाम्"। And note that दहादि roots have अप्रधान कर्म voiced by "दुहादेरप्रधाने"]।

- 11 Parallel—compare—"अप्रियस्य च पष्यस्य वक्ता स्रोता च दुर्खंभ'' ın Ramayana
- 12 Remark —The figure here is अप्रस्तप्रश्च सा for a particular matter is hinted at by the general matter—on—hand
  - 5 The same speech cannot be equally attractive to all

सुवन्ति गुर्वीमिभिधेयसम्पदं विश्विसुक्ते रपरे विपश्चित:। इति स्थितायां प्रतिपृक्षं क्ची सुदुर्लभा: सर्वमनोरमा गिर:॥ ५॥

Piak -Easy

Prose — ( স্বিদির্ঘা ) केचित विपश्चित गुर्वीसिभिध्यमस्पदम ( স্বর্ঘা सम्पत्ति ) स्तुवन्ति, স্বেদ্ব তক্ত ( স্বত্বে ) বিগ্যন্তিম্ ( खुर्वन्ति )। द्रति ( एव ) प्रतिपूर्वि कची स्थितायाम् ( सत्या ) सवमनीरमा गिर सुदर्का । भवन्ति )।

Beng — কেহ বা আবাব মহতী অর্থসম্পত্তিব প্রশংসা কবেন, আবাব কোনও পণ্ডিত শব্দেব বিশুদ্ধিব (অর্থছোতনসামধ্যের) প্রশংসা কবেন। এইভাবে প্রতিপুক্ষেব ক্লচিব ভিন্নত। থাকায় সকলেব মনোবম বাক্য নিতান্তই বিবল। Eng—(Again) some praise gravity of meaning or ideas in a speech, other learned ones belaud appropriateness of words Thus taste being distinct with each person, it is raie to find out a speech pleasing to all

Expl—A good speech may either contain graveness of meanings or ideas, or it contains appropriate words carrying the particular sense very clearly, but in spite of this difference some like the former, others the latter, for taste, style etc differ with each person (cp "भिन्नक्षिह्ण्जन"—Raghu and "विचित्रक्षय खनु चित्रह्यय"—Bharavi), under the circumstances it is very difficult to find out a lecture pleasing to one and all

Mallı — स्तुवन्नोति। किञ्च 'कैचित गुवैाम्' महतीम 'अभिध्यसम्पद्म' अर्घ-सम्पत्ति 'स्तुवन्ति'। 'अपरे विपयित उत्ती 'श्रन्दस्थ 'विग्रिष्ठि ' सामया 'म्तुवन्ति'। 'इति प्रतिपूर्ष रुचो' ग्रीतौ 'स्थिताया' व्यवस्थिताया 'सर्व मनोरमा 'सर्वेषा श्रव्दार्ध-रूचीना पुसा मनोरमा 'गिर सुटुनेभा'। व्यद्गिरस्तु सर्व मनोरमा उत्तस्व गुय-मन्पच्या इति भाव ॥ ५॥

#### Chaicha

- 1 स्त्रविन्त स्त् + लटश्रनि । Praise Nom वैचित in 1st clause understood, and ( श्रपर्व ) विपश्चित in the second स्त्रोति स्त्रवैति, न्तृत स्त्रविन्त etc
- 2 अभिषेश etc—सम+पद+क्विप्भावि=सम्पत wealth अभि+धा+ यत कर्म णि=अभिषेश 1. e, direct or apparent meaning अभिषेशस्य सम्पत्, ६ तत—। ताम्। obj of स्तुवन्ति। Some विपश्चित praise nobleness of direct meaning or idea in a speech.

- 3 उत्ती —It here means श्व, for श्व is the main means of saying भेषे ६ ही। उत्ती विमृद्धि is purity of words i e, appropriateness of word to carry out the desired sense
- 4 इति—An अव्यय meaning either (1) धनेन प्रकारिण, or (II) such—it is then adj qual कचौ। Prefer 1st construction It is in that case an adverb
- 5 प्रतिपूर्षम—Both पूर्ष or पुरुष meaning person are correct पूरुष पूरुष प्रति इति प्रतिपूर्षम, वीसायाम् चन्ययीभाव । Adv qual स्थितायाम ।
- 6 स्थितात्रास—स्था + क्त + कर्त्तर स्वियाम् = स्थिता 1 e, fixed Pred to कची (which has भावे अभी by "यस्य च भावेन भावलचण्म")।
- 7 सर्व मनोरमा रमयतीति रम gladdener (कर्त्त नि पचादाच)। सनस रमा, इतत। सर्वे षाम मनोरमा। Qual गिर।
- 8 सुदुर्जभा टुट्खिन लभ्यने इति दुर्+लभ + खल् कर्मण = टुर्जभा hardly available सु अतिश्रापेन ट्र्जभा, प्रादितत। qual गिर। Note that नभ will take नुम when anyother उपसर्ग than mere सु or ट्र्ए precedes, thus ट्र्जभ or सुट्जभ but सुप्रलम। This is due to the rule "न सुट्भ्या केवलाध्यास"। And खल् in such cases comes by 'इट्ष सुसुक्तक्का क्रिक्का क्रिक्का खुण्या सुरुज्या।
- 9 Voico—केश्वित गुवीं मन्पत स्तूयते विशिद्ध वा । रमाभि गीर्भि सुदुर्लभाभि भूपते।
- 10 Remark—The next sloka will say that you are वासिश्च ह, for your speech has both अर्थ मन्पत and णव्दगृद्धि (cp "विविज्ञवर्णाभग्णा सुख्युति प्रमन्नगभीरपदा मग्स्वती"—sl 3) and not one only Thus Malli also says "लद्दगिरम्तु मर्वभनोगमा उज्ञसर्वगुण-सम्पत्था"।

11 N B —Our Poet emphasises this idea in canto I also, e ु "हित सनीहारि च दर्लभ वच"।

6 Your speech places you on the head or top of speakers

समस्य सम्पादयता गुर्णेरिमा त्वया समारोपितभार भारतीम्। प्रगल्भमात्मा धरि ध्रय्ये वारिमनां वनेचरेणापि सताधिरोपितः॥ ६॥

Prak —हे वर्ष, (तत) हे समारोपितभार, ल्या श्रातमा वाग्मिना धरि समारोपित Ho fulfiller of master's duty, Ho entrusted one you have placed yourself at the haed of speakers surprises you in this ?—वनेचरेणापि सता (लया) [I am all the more surprised because being a forester you have placed yourself at the head of all speakers | This is surely due to your learning and merit—इमा भारती प्रगल्भ सम्पादयता लया [And rightly indeed you have freely and intelligently composed this That is, the speech is natural with you This makes you the best of speakers ] Are you making an exaggeration of my speech ?- गुणे समस्य (मयोजा) सन्पादयता ( लया ) [No I am speaking the truth only You have really made this speech by attributing the menits of clearness, nonambiguity and elegance etc therein Hence indeed you are the foremost of speakers ?

Prose — हे धुर्ख, (तत ) हे समारोपितभार, गुणै समस्य (स योज्य ) इसा भारती (वाच ) प्रगन्भ (निभींक, प्रतिभान्तित वा यथातथा) सम्पादयता

(रचयता) त्वया वनेचरेणापि मता आत्मा वान्मिना धुरि (अये) अधिरोपित (स्थापित)।

Beng — তৃমি কাৰ্য্যনিৰ্ব্বাহক তাই স্বামী তোমাৰ উপৰ সন্ধ্যাদি কাৰ্য্যভাব দিবাছেন। হে তাদৃশ, তৃমি বাস্তবিকই বিবিক্তবৰ্ণহাদি গুণদাবা যোজিত কবিষা নিৰ্ভীকভাবে (বা প্ৰতিভাসহকাবে) এই বাক্য বচনা কবিয়া, কিবাত হইষাও নিজেকে বক্তৃগণেব শ্ৰেষ্ঠ স্থানে স্থাপিত কবিষাছ।

Eng—Ho the doer of work! Ho the master's entrusted deputy you though a Kırata, having boldly or intelligently composed this speech with the ments of clearness, elegance etc, have placed yourself at the head of all speakers

Expl —See prak

Mall1 —समस्वेति । धुर वहतीति वृद्यं , ततसम्बोधने 'हे धुर्यं' हे कार्यं- निर्वाहक [ "धुरो यड्ढकी" इति यत् प्रत्यय ], अतएव 'समारोपितभार' स्वामिना निहितकार्यं भार [ तदाह मनु — "दूने सम्बिवपर्यं यौ" इति ] 'इभा' प्रान्तता- विनयशोगिमानसित्यादिका ( see XIII sl 37 ) 'भारती' वाच 'गुणे ' विविक्त- वर्णतादिभि 'समस्य' सयोज्य 'प्रगन्भ' निभींक यथा तथा 'सम्पाद्यता' रचयता, त्याहरता इत्यर्थं । 'त्या वनेचरेणापि' इत्यर्थं सता [ अपिष्रत्य विरोधयोत- नार्थम् (1)] आत्या' स्वप ( ? स्वात्मा) 'वास्थिना' वाचो युक्तिपटुनाम [ "वाचो युक्तिपटुनामा" इत्यस्य । "वाचोस्यिनि '' इति सत्वर्थों स्मिनप्रत्यय ] 'धुरि' अर्यो 'अधिरोपित ' स्थापित इत्यर्थं [ ''रुह पोन्यतरस्थाम्'' इतिपकार ॥ अत सनु — "वपुष्पान् वीतभीर्वां स्मी दूतो राज्ञ प्रशस्ति" इति (२) ] ॥ ६॥

## Notes on Mallı

1 Here the word স্থা is used to suggest a contrary sense (i e, বনীৰা cannot make such a meritorious speech)

2 Now Manu says that a king's or master's messenger should be of good physique, hold and a good orator

#### Charcha

- 1 मनस्य—नस + चम / निर्प दिवादि / + च्यप = मनस्य having placed
  or attributed Thus Malli says "मनस्य म योज्य" :
- 2 सन्पादपता—सम+पद+िणच + भर। making or uttering, qual त्या। Its obj is भारतीम।
- 3 गुर्से Refers to the qualities of विविक्तवर्ण ल, सुख्युतिल etc as said in sl 3 करणे इस।
- 4 समारोपितभार—सम + आ + क ह + णिच् + क कर्म णि = समारोपित placed, entrusted (by the master) समारोपित भार यस्मिन्, en whom a work is entrusted, वहु—। सम्बोधन or case of address. You are entrusted by your master to conciliate or fight this matter. And you have rightly tackled and proceeded in the matter. This is because you are a बुर्या॥ धर्ां is burden भ्र वहुतौति धर् + यत (तिह्नत) = ध्र्यां one who will bear a burden i e, a doer तत्सम्ब हि । See Malli also for the rule and explanation here
- 5 प्रगल्भम—Adv qual सम्प्राह्मता। Malli renders it as निभीतम, for a इत is to be bold and do everything boldly with an eye to master's successful work, we may also render it as प्रतिभान्तिम, you have made the speech full of merits and intelligently as well Comp—इति प्रगल्भ स्गाधिराजस्य वची निग्रस्य—Raghu Amara also says 'प्रगल्भ प्रतिभान्तिने''। So प्रगल्भम can be taken here bothways
- 6 धुरि—धुर is feminine It here means अग्र top तस्याम। अधिकरण अमी।

- 7 वास्भिनाम—वाच् speech वाच् + स्मिन सलय = वास्मी eloquent, नेषाम। निहार षष्टो by the rule "यत्र निर्दारणस"। Haradatta ( also भाषाद्रीत ) objects to the spelling of it with one ग only He says the च or वाच becomes च and then ग, then again there is i of रिमान yielding a double i, thus वाग्मी। Nagesha replies saying that ग of ग्मिन is added because otherwise the affix hecomes मिनि and the from becoms वाड मिन्। I suspect this is an interpolation The T being added does it drop? or does it not ' If it is dropped, the rule "लशक्ताहिन" is violated, hesides the form is बाड मिन् as above If not dropped we have double क as stated by Haradatta ( and also in भाषाङ्गि )। The fact is, the spelling with one गांड justified by the भाष्य itself which has "यो हि मस्यग् वहु भाषते वासी इत्ये व स भवति" and "इह हि दोष म्यान वास्मोति" P VII 1 72 — with only one ग in वास्मो। Hence भाष्यकारप्रयोगवचनात एक एवावगजार । तथा च साघ — ''वागजाल वाग्मिनी व्या''।
- 8 वनिर्वाण--वने चारति वनिचर aforest ranger, Kirata, वने + चा + ट कार्ष र = बनेचर । चर taking ट in the कार्य ने चा by the rule "चरेष्ट"। The विभक्ति in वने is retained by "तत्पुरुषे क्रतिवहुचम्"— The विभक्ति in a ततपुरुष is optionally (irregularly) retained when a क्रतप्रत्यान word follows तेन। Pred to लगा। For the force of चिप here see notes on Malli
  - 9 मता-अस+ शत = सत being, तेन। Pred to लया।
- 10 अधिनीपित अधि + रुड़ + शिच् + का कर्म शि = अधिरोपित or अधि रोडित in शिच्, by the rule "रुड़ पोन्यतरस्थाम्"। अनुक्रकर्ता is लया। And उक्तकर्म is आल्या here

- 11 Voice—सन्पाद्यन् वन चर सन् त्वस आत्मान अधिरोपितवान्।
  - 7 You have thus put your thing appropriately

प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विकोभन
भय विभेदाय धिय. प्रदर्शितम् ।
तथाभियुक्तच शिकोमुखार्थिना
यथे तरस्यायामिवावभासते ॥ ७ ॥

Prak — त्वा साम प्रवृत्त्य विलोभनम श्रावरितम् [ You have very dexterously shown me a tempting offer (विलोभनम् ) of contracting friendship with your master and in this you have moved on conciliatory measures ] Then you ought to avail yourself of this tempting offer of mine—(तथा) धिय विभेदाय भग प्रदर्शितम् [ Moreover you have, to bewilder my wit and to make me submit, shown the consequences of antagonism with your master, the Kiratapati ] What do you then think of this attempt of mine—धिलीमुखाधिना लगा तथा अभियुक्त यथा इतरत न्यायमिव अवभासते [ And wishing to take the arrow back as your master's own you have so finely alleged (in XIII sl 58) that the truth (न्यायाम) scems to be otherwise (इतरत)। In other words, from your fine lecture it appears that the arrow is your master's, though really it is my own ]

Prose — साम ( सान्त्वम् ) प्रयुज्य लया विलोभनम् ( मित्रलाभक्ष्यम् ) श्राचरितम ( सम्पादितम् ), धिय विभेदाय ( व्यामोहनाय ) भय ( वलप्रयोगे विपत् ) प्रदर्शितम, श्रिलोमुखार्थिना लया (च) तथा श्राभियुक्तम ( कथित ) यथा इतरत ( श्रमत्य वस्तु ) न्याय्यमिव ( सत्यमिव ) श्रवभासने ( प्रतीयते )।

Beng — তুমি (or — আপনি) সাস্থ্যাক্য প্রযোগ কবিষা মিত্রলাতেব প্রলোভন দেখাইষাছ, বুদ্ধিকে অভিভূত কবিষাব জন্ম কলহেব বিপৎ দেখাইষাছ, (or — দেখাইষাছেন) এবং বাণগ্রহণেচ্ছু হইষা এমন স্থন্দব ভাবে বলিষাছ যে অসত্য ও সত্য বলিষা প্রতীষমান হইতেছে।

Eng—You have shown tempting merits (of friendship) by applying conciliatory words, have pointed out the dire consequences (of quarrelling) to benumb my wit, and being desirous of the arrow you have so finely alleged (everything) that untruth (i.e., that the arrow is your masters) appers as truth

Expl —See Prak and Eng

Mall1 — वास्मितामेवाह — प्रयुच्चे ति । "शान्तता विनययोगि" (XIII, 37) द्रव्यादिना साम' सास्वम् [ "साम सास्वमुभे साम" द्रव्यमर ] 'प्रयुच्च' नियुच्च 'विलोभन' [ 'मिविमिष्टम्—'' (XIII 51) द्रव्यादिना ] 'श्राचरित ' सम्पादितम् । तथा 'थिय 'वु इे 'विभेदाय' न्यामोहनार्यं म, [ "श्रक्तिर्यं पतिषु—" (XIII 61) द्रव्यादिना ] 'भय प्रदर्श्यं तम' । किञ्च 'श्रिजीमुखार्थिं ना' न तु न्यायार्थिं ना इति भाव । त्रया द्रित श्रेष [ "नाभियोक्त म—" (XIII 81 58) द्रव्यादिना ] तथा 'श्रिभुक्तम' कथित 'यथा द्रतरत' न्यायात श्रन्यत, श्रन्यायमित्यर्थं । 'न्याय्य' न्यायात श्रन्यतम् 'द्रव श्रवभासते'॥ [ द्रित उपमा । श्रने न व श्रिमनाम् श्रग्ये-रोसि द्रित भाव (1)] ॥ ७॥

## Notes on Mallı

1 The figure (in the last clause) is squi (simile) The sense is—By this is said that you are the foremost of orators

#### Charcha

- 1 प्रयुज्य-प्र+युज्ञ+ल्यप्। Having applied Its obj is माम The base is सामन meaning "peace or conciliation"
- 2 श्राचित्तम—भा + चर + क्त कर्म णि । Is done Nom लया । And जक्तकर्म here is विलोभन । The विलोभन was to take किरातपति as his friend and the advantages he is to gain thereby
- 3 विभेदाय—वि+ भिद्म घञ् भावे = विभेद over-powening, benumbing तस्में। त्सर्ये ४ शो by the rule "तुमर्याच भाववचनात"। Thus धित्र विभेत्त म gives विद्य विभेदाय। धिय taking कदयोगे कर्मा षष्टी, or with a different construction—ाध्य विभेदाय = धिय विभेद कर्माम। In this case विभेद takes कर्माण थयो by the rule "क्रियायोपपटस्य च कर्माण स्थानिन"—1 e, when a तुसुन्नन word is suppressed its कर्म takes थयो।
- 4 प्रदर्शितम—प्र+हण+िच+क्त क्रम णि। Is shown Nom लगा। The भग was the consequences of कलाइ with the किरातपति
- 5 तथा—तद्द + थाल् (प्रकारवचने ) = तथा। Similarly ग्रथा। An अव्यय meaning तन प्रकारिण। Its correlation is यथा। "गत्तदी नित्य-सम्बन्ध"।
- 6 अभियुक्तम—अभि+युज+क कर्मणि। Is alleged Nom लया॥ शिलौसुख is वाण। तम् अथयने इति शिलौसुख + अथ + शिनि कर्त्ते रि साधुकारिणि = शिलौसुखार्थी। तेन। Qual लगा। This is the reason why the किरात alleged in that wav
- 7 इतरत—That is the other i e, other than न्याय। The असन्य fact here is—that the वाष is Kiratpati's The base इतर is like सर्व। It is neuter here

- 8 न्याय्यम्—नि+इ+घञ्, or—नि+अय+घञ=न्याय। चाय 15 Justice तमात अन्योतम इति न्याय+अन्योतार्थेयत (तिह्रित)=न्याय्यम truth
  - 9 अवभासने—अव + भास + लटते। Appears Nom इतरत।
- 10 Voice—त्व श्राचिरितवान् प्रदर्शितवान् तथा श्रभियुक्तवान् इतरेण न्यार्थ्यन इव श्रवभास्यते ।
  - 3 But you ought to have advised (your master)
    to deviate form this unsalutary course

विरोधि सिद्धे रिति कत्तर्भुद्रातः स वारितः कि भवता न भूपितः १ हिते नियोज्यः खलु भूतिमिच्छ्ता सहार्थनायेन नृषोऽनुजीविना ॥ ८॥

Prak —Easy

Piose — मिड्डे विरोधि (सिडिविघातकस) इति (इद) कर्त्तुसुद्यत स भूपित (तवप्रभु किरातपित) लया कि न वारित (प्रतिषिद्ध)। भूतिम् इच्छता सहाय नाज्ञीन (समानसुखदु खेन) अनुजीविना (स्थीन इत्यर्थ) नृप हिति नियोज्य खलु।

Beng — ফললাভেব হানিবৰ এই প্রকাব কর্ম কবিতে ইচ্চুক সেই কিবাতপতিকে ভূমি (or আপনি) কেন বাবণ কবিলে (or কবিলেন) না? প্রভূব মঙ্গলপ্রার্থনাকাবী স্থখত্বঃখেবসমানভাগী ভূত্য কর্তৃক (প্রভূ) বাজা, হিতবিষ্থেই নিয়োজিত হওয়া বিধেয়।

Eng —Why did you not prohibit that king (your master) who was about to do this deed detrimental to success And a king should indeed he prompted to a salutary matter by his

dependants (sarvants ) who wish his good and who shares his fortunes and reverses in common ( with his master )

Expl -Easy, see Eng

Mallı — तत निम् ? चल चाह, निरोधीति — निन्तु 'सिड्डी ' फलस्य 'निरोधि' निवातकम 'इति' इटम, अस्मदास्कन्दनरूप कर्म 'कत्तु मुद्यत म भूपति ' महीपति 'भनता' धुर्येष्ण इति भाव, 'नि न न निर्तत ' निनिर्त्ति ? निनारणी हेतुमाह — 'भूतिनिच्छता' इह अमुत च अधीर्थिना, सहचरिती अर्थनाशी स्वायानधी यस्य तेन महाय नाशीन' समसुखटु खेन इत्यर्थ । 'अनुजीनिना' ध्रत्योन 'नृप ' स्वामी 'हिते नियोज्य ' निपस्य 'खलु'। अन्यया स्वामिद्रोहपातकी अधियो सप्ट स्थान इति भाव (1)॥ ८॥

#### Notes on Malli

1 The sense is—otherwise he will fall off from the good path being a sinner in the matter of running counter to his master's cause

#### Charcha

- 1 विरोध—वि+रुध + घञ्भावे = विरोध opposition स अस्ति यस्य तत विरोध + इति ( सत्त्र्ये ) = विरोधिन् opposite Qual इति here or—वि+रुध + णिनि कर्त्त त ताच्छील्ये or साधुकारिणि = विरोधि going against Qual इति। Consture सिंखे विरोधि इति ( इद कर्म ) 1 e, this act running counter to success 1 e, detrimental to फलिसिखं!
- 2 दति—An अव्यय meaning "this" i e, this work Compare "इदम् अस्मदास्तन्द नरूप कर्म" —Malli Obj of कर्त्तम (क्र + तुसन)।
- 3 उदात उद् + यम + क्त कर्त रि = उदात striving Qual (स) भूपति.।

- 4 वारित ह + शिच् + क्त कर्म शि। Was not desisted (from)
  Its अनुक कर्ता is भवता and it agrees with उक्तकर्म भूपति।
  - 5 किम्—An अव्यय implying interrogation ( प्रश्न ) here
- 5a हिने—धा + ता नपु सक्तभावे = हितम good तिसान्। विषयाधि-करणे असी।
- 6 नियोज्य —िन + युज + णिच + यत कर्म णि = नियोज्य is to be applied to Its उक्त कर्म is रूप, and अनुक्त कर्म is अनुजीविना here The अनुक्त कर्मा "अनुजीविना" here may also take षष्ठी by the rule "क्रत्याना कर्म रिवा"। In this sense of योजि, compare "वाक् प्रयोजप्राधर्म मिच्छता"—Manu II 159 Also note that नियोज्य भूत्य (derived as नियोक्त भूक्य 1 e, नि + युज + एयत कर्मण) is got by the rule "प्रयोज्यानियोज्यो भूक्य प्रतियोज्या" Compare "सिध्यन्ति कम सु महतस्विप यित्रयोज्या" Sak VII, and our notes there
- 7 खलु—An अव्यय implying नियम or नियय on अवधारण here i e it has the sense of एव here, as in 'प्रवृत्तिमारा खल् माष्ट्रशा गिर'' Canto I For its other senses, compare "खल् इति निषेधवाक्यालङ्कार-जिज्ञासान्नयनियमहेत्विषादेष"—ganaratna
- 8 इच्छता—इष + भ्रात = इच्छत wishing, तेन। Qual अनुजोविना। Compare "जयनिच्छति सनिवि"—XIII 2
- 9 सहार्ष नाभिन—चर्य is here success नाम is loss चर्य व नाभ्य दव । चर्य नाभाग सह वर्ष ते य दित सहाथ नाम , तुल्ययोगे वहन्नीहि by "तेन सहित तुल्ययोगे"। नाथ नाम is also correct by the rule "वोपसज्ञनस्य"। तेन। Qual चनुजीविना। That is an चनुजीविन who remains in or participates (with his master) both in success and loss, or—सह is सहम। सह (महम्मे) चर्य नामी यस्य, वह—। तेन। That is a

servant whose cause (of success or loss) is equal with his master. Such an अनुजीविन् should lead his नृप to a salutary measure and desist him from an unsalutary or detrimental cause.

- 10 Voice— उद्यत त भूपित भवान् कच नवारितवान् इच्छन् सहार्थं नाम अनुजीवी नृप हिने नियोजयित ।
  - 9 Look for your arrow in this mountain and don't transgress limits

भुव प्रणाधः प्रहितस्य प्रतिण िष्रलोच्चये तस्य विमाग णं नयः। न युक्तमत्रायाजनातिलद्वनं दिश्रत्यपाय हि मतासतिक्रमः॥ ८॥

Piak -Easy

 $P_{10\text{Se}}$  — प्रश्वितस्य (प्रीक्तस्य) प्रवितः प्रणाणः भ्रुय (निश्चित भवेत), (अतः) प्रिल्लोचि ये तस्य विमार्गं गम (अत्वेषणः) नय (युक्ता रोति), (ततस्य) अतः (विषये) प्रार्थेजनातिलङ्गन (सज्जनाभिभव) न युक्तम्। हि (यस्रात) सताम् अतिक्रम अपायम (अनर्थः) टिश्चित (ददाति)।

Beng — প্রেবিত বাণটা নিশ্চষই (পর্বতে) অদৃশু হইষ। আছে।
অতএব এই পর্বতেই তাব অন্থেবণ কবা উচিত। এবং এ বিষয়ে
(অর্থাৎ এজন্ম) সজ্জনেব পীডন কবা অনুচিত বটে। কাবণ, সাধুকে
(অ্যথা) পীডন ববিলে অনুষ্ঠপাত ঘটে।

Eng —The arrow sent by you is surely lost to the eyes (here), so the proper course is to seek for it (here) in this mountain, and for this the good should not be oppressed, for the oppression of the good leads to bad sequels or consequences

Expl—The arrow that was thrown by your master to hit the boar is surely lost somewhere in this mountain, and for this you must look after it in this very mountain and should not regard other's arrow as your master's own and quarrel with the good (e.g. my humble self.) So take it for certain that the arrow now picked up by me is my own and you just seek after yours here and avoid quarrel with me and advise your master thus for his own good Because an unprovoked quarrel with a good one will lead but to disaster

Malli — तर्षः नो वाण क्र गत ? किमत वा न्याप्राम ? तवाह, — त्रुविमित, प्रहितस्य प्रयुक्तस्य 'पितिण ' शरस्य 'प्रणाग ' अदश न 'त्रुव ' निश्चितम । प्रहितस्य ते 'तस्य' नष्टम्य पितिण 'श्विनोचिये' श्रेने [ "अविगोविगिरिग्रावाचलश्चै लिश्निचया " इत्यमर ] 'विमार्गणम्' म वीचण 'नय ' न्याय [ "म वीचण मार्गण स्वगण स्वग " इत्यमर ] 'अव' विषये 'शार्थाजनातिलङ्गन' सच्चनव्यतिक्रम 'न युक्तम । हि' यस्मात क्रारणात 'मताम अतिक्रम अपायम' अनय 'दिश्चित' ददाति ॥ १॥

#### Charcha

- 1 भुवम—बुवाs suie or certain Here adverb qual भवेन ा स्वान understood See Prose
- 2 प्रणाय प्र+ नश् + चञ् = प्रनाय loss, destruction (अद्य नम्)।
  Nom to स्वात &c understood Here यत्न comes by the rule
  "नशे षानस्य"। e, यत्न ( due to a cause lying in an उपमर्ग ) is not
  enjoined to the root नश् ending in a cerebral ष। Here there
  is no cerebral ष of नश ( as in नष्ट ), so यत्न comes in See also
  the rule "उपसर्गादसमासिष् गोपदेशस्य"।

- 3 प्रहितस्—प्र+हि (प्रेरणे)+क्रा कर्माण = प्रहितः sent or thrown. Qual प्रतिरा (which takes शेषे ६ष्ठी). or प्रतिण has क्रद योगे कर्त्तर षष्ठो—the क्रत is in प्रणाण ।
- 4 शिलोचरी—एचीयते असाम इति एट+चि+अय् कर्म णि=उचय multitude शिलानाम् उचय = शिलोचय ,, ६ तत। तिसन्। अधि भिनी। The rule "महु चानौत्तराधयों" [1 e, चि takes घञ् (and चि becomes कि) when referring to a group if the unit of the group stands distinct and are not heaped together]—does not apply here because स च refers to प्राची, and stones are अप्राची। Besides there is श्रीचराध्य (heaping) here
- 5 विमार्ग णम्—वि + मार्ग + लाउट भावे = विमार्ग णम searching or looking for (स वीचणम्)। See Malli Same case with नय।
- 6 नम नीयते अनमा इति नी + अच् करणे वाङ्लकात = नय polity
  Nom to भवति &c understood The rule "श्रिणीमुमोनुपस्गे" directs
  घञ after श्रि नी and भू when not preceded by any उपसर्ग । Still
  नी here takes अच् in stead of घञ् due to irregularity (वाङ्खलात)।
  Thus Bhattoji says 'लय राज्ञी नय इति। वाङ्खलात'। Or we
  may say—नमतीति नी + अच् (पचादि) कर्ष रि = नय Polity
- 7 श्रायजनाति &c—श्रति+लङ्घि+लाट भावे = श्रतिलङ्घनम (lit transglession), here suppression श्राया जन, कर्मधा। तस्य श्रतिल घनम, opposing a good Construe—श्रायंजनातिल घन गुक्तम न भवति। Arjuna was now an ascetic and he for self-protection hit the bear and took up the arrow with which he hit it, So he found no wrong with him Hence naturally he termed him as an श्रायजन। And the instruction is—none should unnecessarily

# चतुर्देश सर्गः

oppress an त्रार्थ। For the definition of त्रार्था, compare—
"कर्त्त व्यमाचरन् कासमकर्त व्यमनाचरन्। तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे य स त्रार्था
इति स्मृत"।

- 8 दिश्रति—दिश (तदादि )+ खटति। directs, Nom अतिक्रम ।
- 9 अपायम्—अप+अय+घञ् or अप+इ+अत्=अपाय destruction, here अनर्ष (disaster), obj of दिश्यति।
- 10 স্থানির্দা স্থান + রদ + ঘল্ भावे = স্থানির্দা transgression, here oppression In রূদ + ঘল্, हाई is nullified by the rule "गोदातोपदेश्स मानास স্থাবদী"।
- 11 Voice—प्रणाशेन भूयेत विमार्गेण नयेन भूयते चितलहुनेन युक्तीन न भूयते चित्रक्रमेण चपाय दिश्यते ।
  - 12 Remark—The figure here is अधान्तरन्यास।
    - 10 Also note that I have अचयत्ण—I can have no desire for a Kirata's arrow

श्रतीतमं ख्या विह्निता समाग्निना श्रिलोमुखाः खाण्डवसन्त्र्मिन्कृता । श्रनादृतस्यासरसायकेष्वपि स्थिता कथं श्रेलजनाश्ची धृति: ॥ १०॥

Prak —Easy

Prose — खाख्डव (तदाख्य वन ) अतुम (खादितुम) इच्छता अग्निना मम भतीतस ख्या (अस ख्या ) शिलीसुखा (वाणा ) विहिता (दत्ता )। (अत ) अमरसायकेषु अपि अनाहतस्य (अपिकिहीनस्य मम ) शैलजनाग्रंगे (किरातवाणे) कथ हित (आदर ) स्थिता (स्थात )?

Beng —খাওববন ভক্ষণে ইচ্ছুক অগ্নিদেব আমাকে (অক্ষয় তূণ দান করিষা) অসংখ্য বাণ দিয়াছেন। অতএব দেববাণেও আসক্তিহীন অমাৰ সামায় কিবাতেৰ বাণে কেনই বা আগ্ৰহ (লে।ভ) প্ৰিৰে।

Eng—Firegod, wishing to devour the (entire) Khandava vana has given me innumerable arrows (by giving me the अनवन्य), So I being even unattached ou god's arrows can have no desire for a mere Kirata's arrow

Expl-Fire-god while suffering from loss or appetite approached Lord Brahman for remedy, the Lord suggested that he can tide over the disease by devouring the entire Khandavavana Accordingly fire-god wishing to devourit up stationed Arjuna there not to allow escape of any animal therefrom, by giving Arjuna his अजयत्ण। Accordingly thenceforth Arjuna was the bearer of अन्यत्य and thus he was the possessor of innumerable arrows. Under the circumstances he had no desire or hankering for god's arrows, not to speak Hence the allegation that he ot a mere Kırata's arrow should not steal a Kıratapatı's arrow is baseless Rather he being all along free from any allegations, he is a good per sonage and his words should be taken as truth Thus also Ariuna cannot be said to have deviated from the path of rectitude

Mallı यदुक्तम "हर्नुमर्छीस" इति तत्र उत्तरमाह, श्रतौतेति। खाग्डवम' इन्द्रवनम 'अर्त्तम' भचियतुम 'इच्छता श्रद्मिना, मम श्रतीतम ख्या 'श्रचौमुखा 'श्ररा 'विहिता दत्ताः। खाग्डवदाहे श्रचयतृगीग्दानमुक्त भावते। श्रत 'श्रमरमायकेषु श्रपि, श्रमाहतस्य' श्राद्ररहितस्य [ मार्व क । तत नञा बहुब्राहि ] सस 'कथ शैलजनाग्रने' किरातवाणी 'प्रति ' श्रास्था 'स्थिता'  $^{2}$  न कथित्रत हत्यथ । श्रुतो नापहारशहा कायप्रा इत्यथ (1) ॥ १० ॥

## Notes on Mallı

1 The sense is—so do not apprehend stealing (of arrow) by me

## Charcha

- 1 त्रतीतस खारा —श्रति + द + त्र कर्त्त रि = श्रतीता gone 1 e, gone out of calculation (गणना)। न खारा = number श्रतीता (गणनातीता) स खारा वैष्राम्, वहु—। Whose number has gone out of calculation 1 e, innumerable Qual श्रिलीसुखा।
  - 2 सम—मस्वस्थमासार्व्य षष्ठी।
- उ विहिता —िवि+धा+क कर्म णि = विहिता given Agrees with ॰ the ভক্তক্ৰ —ি ফিলীয়ুखা here
- 4 अत्त म—श्रद्भत्मुन्। To devour Finegod wished to devour खाग्डवनन at the advice of ब्रह्मा।
  - 5 इच्छता—इष+ भट। Wishing Qual अग्निना।
- 6 जनाहतस्य—जा + ह + क नपु सर्व भावे = आहतम legald, hankeling (जादर or जासिक्त)। ज्ञविद्यमानम जाहतम (जादर ) यस्य, वहु—by the varttika "नजीऽसार्यांना वहुजीहिवाचीत्तरपदलीपी वक्तव्य"। तस्य। Qual मम understood
- 7 अमरसायनेषु—सायन is arrow Compare "धनुष्यमीध समधत सायनम्" in Kumara अमराणा (देवाना) सायना । ६तत—। नेषु । अधि ७मी॥ Here the word अपि indicates गर्ना (disregard) Compare "गर्नाप्रसमुचयश्रहासभावनास्त्रपि"—Amara I have no आदर for अमरमायन even, how then can I have आदर (आमिति) for the सायन of a mere निरात। That is—it is beyond concep-

tion that I shall have hankering after a किरातमायक। So your accusation of stealing of arrow by me is absolutely false

- 8 क्यम—An अव्यय meaning "how" here It ends in प्रश्न as well
- 9 श्लेजनार्या—श्राप् + गम + ड कर्ता = श्राप्य that which goes tast 1 e, a वाण। श्लेजन here refers to किरात who live in hills श्लेजनानाम श्राप्य , ६तत—। तिसन्। श्रीष्य ध्मी।
- 10 पृति पृ + तिन् भावे = पृति 1 e, त्रासिति or त्रादर here Nom. to स्वात etc understood Construe क्य पृति स्थिता स्थात etc
- 11 Voice—अग्नि अतीतसः ख्यान् शिलीसुखान् विहितवान् ष्टत्या अथि स्थितया भूयत ।
  - 11 You say me a good one, then why again you allege all these against me

यदि प्रमाणोक्ततमार्थप्रचेष्टितं किमित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता वयम् । अयातपूर्वा परिवादगोचरम् सता हि वाणी गुणमेव भाषते ॥ ११ ॥

Prak — किमिति वय तिरस्तृता [ Why are we accused thus ]. Perhaps you have committed some fault— अदोषेख ( उपलचिता ) वयम् [ But we are free of any guilt, so why should we be accused thus ] It is natural that everyone says that he is free of guilt—यदि ( असाकम् ) आर्थं चेष्टित प्रमाणीक्षतम् ( किमिति वयं तिरस्तृता ) [ It is not I alone who say that I am free of any guilt But you yourself also have said before (in XIII sl 42

— स्व सेत यदि भवाद्यस्त क प्रयात वद तेन वर्ष न।) that my conduct is good and that I am an आर्थ ।। It was to flatter you only— मता हि वाणी मुणमेव भावने [ But you say you are speaking truth all along 1 e, you are a मत, so your utterance or speech about me can not but be true 1 e, it speaks truth of me—it rightly says that I am an आर्थ । Also mind this—परिवादगोचरम अयातपूर्व ( सता वाणो ) [ Moreover your speech has never before been calumniated so it is true, and your utterance about me as आर्थ is also thus a true one— Under the circumstances why do you utter false allegations against me ]

 $P_{10Se}$  —यदि ( श्रमाकम ) श्रायाचिष्टित ( सञ्चिरत ) प्रमाणीक्रत ( लया ), किमिति श्रदोषेण ( उपलिजता ) वय तिरम्कृता । हि ( यत ) परिवादगोचरम् श्रयातपूर्वा सता ( भवादशाना सञ्चनाना ) वाणो गुणसैव भाषते ।

 $^{\dagger}N$  B —See Remark below for another interpretation here ]

Beng — যদি আপনি আমাদেব সচ্চবিত্র পূর্ব্বে প্রমাণ কবিষাই থাকেন, তবে দোষশৃষ্ঠ আমবা ( আমি ) কেন তিবঙ্কত হইলাম। আব ইতঃপূর্ব্বে অনিন্দিত, ( ভবাদৃশ ) সজ্জনেব বাণী গুণই উদ্ঘাটন কবিষা থাকে।

Eng—1f you have already established good conduct (of me), how then can you calumnate me who am free of any sin. For a good one's speech which has never been villified before declares the truth only

Expl -See Prak and Expl of sl 10

Mall1 — यट्क "स्पर्यति तनुस्ताम" [XIII 42] इत्यादिना सदाचार प्रमाणम् इति तन्नोत्तरमाह [1] यदौति— "त्रायीचेप्टित मचनित 'प्रमाणीकत

यदि" माधृत्व न चङ्कान्नत प्रति इत्यय । तर्षि चरोपेण" दोषाभाविषि ['क्कचित प्रमन्प्रप्रतिपेविष नच् समाम 'इति भाष्यकार ॥ उपनच्चे दितीया (See Chai)। किमिति तिरन्तृता " न युक्तम इत्यय । 'हि' यम्मात 'परिवादगोचर ' परिनिन्दान्यदम 'चयातपूवा मता वाणी गुणमेव भाषते' न दोष (भाषते ?)। चत ते स्वादोषभाषिणो न मटाचारप्रामाख्यवुद्धि इति भाव (2)। [पृत्र न याता इति चयातपूवा। सुप्मृषिति समास (3)॥ परत्वात मर्वनामी निष्ठाया पूर्विष्ठात । "स्त्रिया पुवत—' इत्यादिना पुवज्ञाव पूर्विनिङ्गता च (°)—See Chaicha]। चयान्वरन्याम चन्द्रार ॥ ११॥

## Notes on Malli

- 1 In canto XIII by 'सर्वातं तनुस्ताम'' (sl 42) etc vou have established सदाचार of me and now this sloke gives a rejoinder with respect to that
- 2 The sense is—hence if you are speaking a falsebood then there can be no idea of proving भैदाचार by you
- 3 The dissolution of समाम in श्रयातपूर्वा is सुप्सुपा as पूर्व न याता। [N B—The next two sentences in Mallinath here (e g "परलात मर्वनामो निष्ठाया पूर्वनिपात "and "न्त्रिया पुवत—"), are vicious and have no application here. These seem to have been interpolated later by some beginners. For "न्त्रिया पुवत"—etc applies in बहुन्नीहि only and not in सुप्सुपा as here. (See Charcha)

## CHARCHA

1 त्रार्थ्य चेष्टितम—त्रर्थ्य ते त्रात्रीयते इति च्छ + खत कर्म णि = आय्य a good one (see ante also) चेष्ट + क्त नपु मके भावे = चेष्टितम । आर्थ्य चेष्टितम । उक्तकर्म of प्रमाणीक्षतम । इत—। उक्तकर्म of प्रमाणीक्षतम ।

- 2 प्रमाणीक्षतम—प्रमाण is proof अप्रमाण प्रमाण क्षतमिति प्रमाण + च्वि (अभृततःभाव )+क + क्ष कर्म णि = प्रमाणीक्षतम is proved Its अनुक्त कर्ता ाव लगा। You have proved in XIII sl 42 that I have मदाचार, so you practically state that I am अद्योषिण उपलिखा। How then can you accuse me later on, as a stealer of your master's arrow
- 3 निर्मात—An compound अन्य meaning प्रश्न (interlogation) It means "what for", compare "निर्मात्यास्यासरणानि योवने धृत त्या वार्ड निर्मात वन्त्रनम् "—Kumara, and "निर्मात विश्वान्तवारणानि चत्वर-स्थानानि"—Utaracharita
- 4 ऋटोपंग--न टोष, नञतत। तेन। उपनाचगी ३মा by the rule "इत्यसूत-लन्गो"। नञ्has two senses e g (1) प्रमज्यप्रतिषेध (1 e where only नज 15 emphasised and stresseed), and (11) पर्धादास (1 e where affimation is more prominent than negation. Now by the general rule it is said that if a word enters into a compound it cannot be emphasised (मनासे गुणीभतत्वान अप्राधान्यम), so it is laid down tnat when नञ् 1s not compounded (क्रियया सह यत नञ्) 1t 1s प्रमज्य-प्रतिवेध, and when compounded (यतीत्तरपदेन नञ्) it must be पर्धदास । And here though negation is prominent, still it is compound-How then can we establish प्रसन्ताप्रतिष ध here? Now Malli says that sometimes प्रसनाप्रतिषेध नन् is compounded, for भाष्यकार s $\imath$ уs "क्वित प्रसजाप्रतिषेष्ठिपि नञ्सनास"। Remember that Panini himself is also seen compounding a प्रसन्तप्रतिष्ध नन्। For instance instead of saying "সাইच उपदेशे, न तुश्ति'', he says ''সাইच उपदेश ेऽभिति''। Kasıka also has "प्रसन्ताप्रतिषेधेपि ससासीस्ति"। Also see Panini sutra "अज्ञतमार्वधातुक्तयोदीर्घ"।

- 5 तिरम्कृतः —ितरम् + क्ष + क्ष कर्माण Agree with उक्षकर्म वाम here In तिरम्कृता here म् is optional by "तिरमोऽन्यतरस्याम"। तिरम् in तिरम्कृत is a गित by the rule "तिरीनाधी" and it is a case of गतिवन—।
- अयातपूर्वा—पा + का कर्तर स्त्रियाम् = याता gone पूर्व याता इति यातप्वा, सुप्सुपा with पूव निपात of पात, for Panini himself uses भृतपूर्व (instead of पूर्वभत ) in the fule "भृतपूर्वे चरट," (in his तिज्ञत section ), thus Bhattoji savs "भूतपूर्व" चरडिति निर्देशात भ्तशब्दस्य पूर्व निपात '। न यातपूर्वा, नजतत-। Qual वाणी ॥ Again Panini has no rule to establish पुवदमाव in this case, from his stand point difficulty in such cases may be avoided by sayıng 'पूर्वयातम। न यातपूर्वम। तत अयातपूर्वा' with "सामान्यी नमु सक्तम" in first यातम। But as भाष्यकार is a higher authority than Panini and as he himself uses भूतपूर्व गांत with पु वदभाव ( thus पूर्व भृता भूतप्रा। भृतप्रागित etc) in such cases of सुप्सुपा, so we say that y azwia in such cases comes on the authority of भाष्य's use of भूतपूर्व गति in the महाभाष्य in several places (compare—Bhashya 'भूतपूर्वगत्या भिवष्यति'', "भूतपूर्वगतिर्वि ज्ञायते" under Panini rule 1 1 20, and "भतपूर्व गतिर्यथाविनायित" under rule 1 1 59 etc) अत्र भाष्यकारोक्या पूर्व निपात सिद्ध ।

Hence Malli' citation of the rule 'स्त्रिया पु वत भाषितपु स्तादनृड ्'' which has application in वहुत्रीहि समास only ( cp समानाधिकरणे स्त्रीलिङ्गे उत्तरपदे'') has no application here and is an interpolation

Again by 'परलात मर्बनासी निष्ठाया पूर्वनिपात " in Malli, the reference seems to be to the Varttika "सर्वनामस ख्योरपस ख्यानम" ( which directs मन नाम and म ख्याशब्द to lead in a बहुन्नीहि ) which

again is to be superseded by the rule "निष्ठा" which directs निष्ठान world to lead in a बहुनीहि । But as already said "पूर्व याता" here is a सुप सुपा and not a बहुनीहि, and पूर्व निपात of यात here is owing to Panini's use of "भतपूर्व" (see Bhattoji quoted before), so this reference also here is meaningless and is an evident interpolation

7 परिवादगोचरम—परिवाद is निन्दा। गोचर is विषय oi पद। परिवादस्य गोचर, ह तत। तम। Obj of यात in अयातपूर्वा। A वाणो which has not met with villification will surely speak the right thing so your allegation of आध्र about me is true and later allegations of theft is false

- ৪ ছি—An স্বয় meaning 'because ( যব )" here
- 9 भाषते—भाष + लटते। speaks Nom बाखी। A good one's बाखी like yourself must speak the truth (गुणम् ) here '
- 10 Voice—त्व अम्मान् तिरम्कृतवान् अयातपूर्वया वाण्या गुण भाष्यति ।

II Remark—The third line of the sloka may be read as "अयातपूवा परिवादगीचरम" and then the construction will be—यदि आर्थाचिष्टत प्रमाणीकृत किमिति (कथ) परिवादगीचरम चयातपूर्वा (तत) अदोषेण (लिक्ता) वय तिरम्कृता। सता हि वाणी गुणमेव भाषते॥ Here अयातपूर्वा will qualify वयम। That is—If good conduct is established with me (by vou before) then how I who have not been set with calumniation before and free of guilt can be calumniated now A good one's speech utters merit only This is a better rendering, for Arjuna was really परिवादगोचरम् अयातपूर्व none villified him before, so he was अदोष ण उपलिचत,

so his तिरम्तार now is unjustified, specially one being a सत his वाली itself says the right thing. Again to speak of Knata's व लो as परिवादगीचरम् अनातपूर्वी by Anjuna is rather unusual, for hov can Anjuna know of this stranger Kirata's वाली to be so betore? Hence I think that the third line here should be read as suggested by me and the sloka be construed in our light

1? False allegation against a मुजन will reveal alleger's bad motive only

गुणापवादेन तदन्यरोपणात्
स्वाधिकृतस्य समञ्जसं जनम्।
हिधेव कृत्वा हृदयं निगृहतः
स्फ रत्नसाधोवि वृणोति वागसिः॥ १२॥

Prak — असाधी वागिस विद्याणित [ The sword-like cutting word i e false allegation of a bad one reveals itself spontaneously]. How is this possible ?—हदम दिया कृला (भिला) दन (बागिस ) विद्याणित [ The cutting word of a bad one automatically comes out in true light by piercing his heart in two ways] If he conceals the real truth and diabolically represents false allegation?—हदय निगृहत अपि असाधी (हदय) समुदन् वागिस [ Though a bad person conceals the truth in his heart of hearts and gives outa false allegation, still during his allegation truth spontaneously stirs and comes out in true light by suddenly piercing open the wicked one's heart. Thus his bad motive or false diabolic allegation is laid bare, and his villification by reveal-

ing the tiuth, shows the vile nature of his wit ] I quite appreciate this—गुणापवाटेन तदन्यरोपणात ममझमजन ध्याधिष्टस्य असाधी ( वागिम विवणोति) [When a wicked person avoids the truth and attributes falsehood deliberately on a good one and thus attacks him unjustly, then indeed the truth stirs within his heart and suddenly reveals itself during his false allegations. Thus your statement speaking me an आर्था says the truth and shows that your later attribution of theft of arrow on me is false ]

 $P_{10\text{se}}$  — गुणापवादेन (सत्प्रापणापेन) तदन्यरोपणात (असत्यारोपणात) र सञ्चम जन (सुजन) स्थाधिर ढस्य (आक्रस्यिस्थितस्य) (अत) निगूहत (हृद्य e, सन्य महण्वत अपि) अमाधो (टुर्जनस्य) स्फरन् (विलसन्) वागिसि (हृदय) हिधा हात्वा (भिन्वा) इव हृद्य विह्योति (आ्रामान प्रकाश्यित, स्वरूप प्रकटीकरोति)।

Beng — সত্যেব অপলাপ কবিষা (অষথা) মিথ্যাপবাদ আবোপ কবত স্কল্পে আক্রমণ কবিলে এবং (তৎবালে) আত্মগোপন কবিলেও অসাবুব নিষতপ্রকাশমান বাক্যাবলী হৃদ্যকে তুইভাগে ভাগ কবিষা স্বরূপ (সৃত্য) প্রকাশ কবিষা দেষ।

[ N B — অর্থাৎ সত্যেব অপলাপ কবিষা স্থজনেব উপব অযথা
মিথ্যাপবাদ আবোপ কবিলেও, প্রকাশমান অসংলগ্ন বাক্যসমূহই
অলক্ষিতে ছুষ্টেব ছুষ্টামি ধবাইষা দেষ। তদ্ধপ আমাকে আর্য্য বলাষ,
তোমাব আমাব প্রতি চৌর্যাবোপ মিথ্যা প্রমাণিত কবিল ]।

Eng —The terrible flow of words of a wicked one who conceals his heart and vehemently attacks a good one by denying the truth and attributing falsehold (or false allega-

tion ) on him, pierces open the heart in twowavs and reveals

Expl -See Eng and Prak

Mallı — ननु अप्रत्यचा परबुद्धि कच दृष्टा इति नियोयते — तहः ह [1] गुणिति । 'गुणापवादेन' विद्यमानगुणापक्षवेन 'तदन्गरीपणात' तस्मात गुणात अन्यस्य दोषस्य अविद्यमानस्य एव आरीपणात च 'ममझम जन' मुजन 'स्ट्याधिक्टस्य' अति-मातम आक्रस्य स्थितस्य, अभिचितस्य इत्यथ [क्तारिक ]। 'निगृहत' हृद्य सहग्वतीपि 'असाधी' अनावीस्य 'हृद्य' (कर्म ) 'स्कुरन्' विलसन् 'वागिम वागिव असि 'दिधा क्रस्वा इव' भिक्तवे व 'विह्मणोित'। अतिदृष्ट्या वाचैव एततपृविकाया वुदे अपि दौष्टामनुमीयते इति भाव (2)। [वागिम इत्यव रूपक दिधाकरण-रूपकमाधनम]॥ १२॥

#### Notes on Malli

- 1 How another's wit which is unperceived can he known as bad—on this the poet (of the speaker) says by your etc
- 2 The sense is, badness of motive is inferred from the villifying and false words,

### CHARCHA

- 1 गुणापवार्टन—अप + वद + घञ भावं = अपवाद denial गुणस्य अपवाद , denial of ment on tnuth, इतत । तेन । करण २ प्रा ।
- 2 तदस्यरीपणात—कह + णिच् + लाटभावे = गेपणम attribution, तसात ( गुणात ) चन्यत, other than truth, सुप्सुवा। तदन्यस्य गेपणम (चारोपणम), इतन। तसात। हेती प्रमो। If truth is denied and falsehood is attributed unjustly
  - 3 म्ह्याधिक ढस्य अधि + कह + का कर्त रि = अधिक ढ mounted on

( त्राक्रस्य स्थित )। भ्रम्भ अधिक्द, सुप सुपा। तस्य। Qual त्रमाधी। construe—जनस भ्रमाधिक्दस्य त्रसाधी वागसि।

- 4 समञ्ज्ञम् is simplicity or truth (here), सम्यक् अञ्च अस्य, वह —। or सङ्गतम अञ्च यस्य, वह by the varttika "प्रादिभागे धातुजस्य वहुत्रीहिवाचीत्रपदलीपो वक्तव्य"। तम। Qual जनम। जनम् is here obj of अधिकृदस्य। A false allegation against a good one foils the alleger only
- 5 हृदयम—obj of कृता॥ दि+धा प्रकारि = दिधा, in twoways An अव्यय—adverb Qual कृता। Here कृता (कृ+क्ताच्) has the sense of मिला, thus malli says "कृता दव मिलीव''।
- 6 निगृहत नि + गृह + श्रह । Concealing ( the truth ), Qual अमाधी । Construe— हृदय निगृहत अमाधी वगिष्ठ हृदय विद्वणीति ।
- 7, स्कृरन्—स्कर+भवा Flowing or coming out Qual, वागसि।
  - 8, असाधी -- र्श ष ६ छा, related to वागिस ।
- 9, विज्ञणोति—वि+ इ (स्वादि)+ लटित। Reveals, Nom, वागसि। Its नर्मा 15 हृद्यम।
- 10, वागिम वागिव असि, रूपकक्तमें था। The sword-like word, The word is identified with a sword (असि), for the false allegation will cut the heart of the good to the quick and also because such false वाका will pierce the heart in two-ways ( दिया कृता इव विह्मोति)। Thus Malli says "वागिम इत्यत रूपक दियाकरणरूपक दाधकम"। Hence the word is doubly significant here,
  - 11. Voice वागसिना स्मृर्गता विविधने

Is 45am the liller of unimals in a forest is the owner thereof

वनात्रयाः कस्य स्थाः परियद्धाः
श्रुणाति यस्तान् प्रमभेन तस्य ते ।
प्रहीयतामत तृपेण मानिता
न मानिता चास्ति भवन्ति च श्रियः ॥ १३ ॥

Pink,-Easy,

Prose — वनाथ्या िवनगोचरा ] स्था [जन्तव ] कस्य परियहा [याह्या भवन्ति, न जस्यापि]? [किन्तु] य तान् प्रमर्भन [वनातकारिण] प्रणाति ते [स्था ] तस्य भवन्ति । अव [स्थी ] नृपेण मानिता [स्वलाभिमानिता ] प्रहीयता [त्यच्यताम] । मानिता [स्वलाभिमानिता] च अस्ति, थ्यिय च [स्वानि] भवन्ति — [इति ] न ।

Beng — বনস্থ জন্তুসমূহ কাব গ্রাহ্য হ্য ? অর্থাৎ কাহাবও গ্রাহ্য নয়।
কিন্তু যে নিজবলে হনন কবে, বনস্থ জন্ত তাবই হয়। (তাই বলি)
এ বিব্যে তোমাব প্রভু স্বজাভিমান ত্যাগ ককন। স্বজাভিমানিতা
থাকিলেই ধনলাভ হইবে — এমন নয়।

Eng,—Whose objects are the animals residing in the torest? These are his who kills them by his own force or prowess. So let your master give up vanity of right in the matter. It is not that objects become one's own if he enter tains the vanity of owership.

Expl,—The animals in a forest belong to him who kills these by his own prowess, And as I have killed it by my own allow, so it is my own, And your master should not vainly claim the right thereof, only because he is a Kiratapati

# चतुदंशः सर्गः

here. It is wrong to suppose that vainty of ownership gives one absolute right over objects or a property,

Mallı — यटुक्तम् "अध्यघानि" इति, तत उत्तरमाह— वनिति। 'वनाश्रया ' अत्तर्व 'स्गा कस्य पिग्रहा ' न कस्यापि इत्यय । किन्तु 'य तान्' स्गान् 'प्रसभेन' वलात्कारिण प्रणाति' हिनिस्ति [ शृहि मायाम इति धातो लट्] 'तं' स्गा 'तस्य' हन्तु 'परिग्रहा 'परिग्रहा। हन्ता च अहमेव इति भाव । ननु ममायम इति अभिमानात स्पम्य स्वत्म इति आध्दाह (1)— अत्ति। 'अतं स्गी 'स्पेण मानिता' मम इति अभिमान 'प्रहीयता' व्यज्ञाताम। कुत ?— इति आध्दा अभिमानमात्रेण स्वत्माभावात द्याह, नेति—'भानिता च अन्ति', 'त्रिय च' स्वानि 'भवन्ति' इति 'न'। किन्तु न भवन्ति एव, मत्याम अभिमानितायाम इत्यय (2)। अभिमानमात्रेण स्वत्वे अत्यामङ्गात इति भाव (3)॥ १३॥

## Notes on Mallı,

- 1, Apprehending the Knatapati's right owing to his vainty as "this is mine", the speaker rejoins by স্বৰ etc.
- 2, The sense is, there being only vanity of ownership, objects do not become one s own,
- 3, Then there will be strong attachment (or ownership) by mere vanity,

## CHARCHA,

- वनायया चा + ची + चच् भावे = चायय resort, बनम चायय येषाम, बहु। Qual, छगा॥ Here मृग means animals in general and not deer only, compare "मृग पण्णै कुरङ्गे च" in Amara,
- 2, परिग्रहा परिग्रहान द्वांत परि + ग्रह + श्रप् कर्माण = पपिग्रहा those that are accepted or taken, Pred to मृगा।
  - 3 प्रणाति—शृ (हि सायाम क्राादि) + लटति = ग्रणाति । Nom य । Here

म् has sense of killing and not mere हिसा only म् becomes म् with इस्त in लट etc by the rule "पृदीना इस्त"।

- 4 प्रसभेन—प्रगता सभा (विचार) अस्तात इति प्रमभम् summarily, वहु
   by "प्रादिभग्नो धातुजस्य वहुवीहिवाचोत्तरपदलीपो वक्तव्य "। तेन । करणे स्या।
  "क्तियाविग्रोधमाना फलभावना प्रति कचितकरणत्विम्ब्यते"। So usually
  प्रसभम is used, as in "प्रमभ वक्तुमुपक्रमेतक " in II etc O1—सभाया प्रगतम्
  प्रमभम प्रादितत । See I 37 also Magha however uses प्रसभेन in
  "परित प्रमभेन नीयमान " in this sense of करणे स्या। The word प्रमभम्
  is neuter singular and not an अव्यय as a rule Thus Vopalita
  has "क्षीव त प्रमभ इटम"। Hence Kalidasa in Raghu II writes
  "प्रमभोड्न तारि"।
- 5 प्रहोशताम् प्र + हा त्यांगे + लोटताम कर्म णि । Be forsaken Its चनुक्त कर्ता 1s नृपेण and उक्त कर्म 1s मानिता ॥ Here मानिता 1s खत्वाभि-मानिता—See Mallinath
  - 6. अस्त-अस+लटति। Nom मानिता।
  - 7 भवन्ति—स्+लटग्रन्ति। Nom श्रियः।
- 8 Voice बनायये मृगे कस परिग्रहे भूयते येन ते शीर्यं न्ते ते तस्य भूयते नृप मानिता जहातु मानितया भूयते (अस् changes to भू by the rule "अस्ते भूँ") योभि न भूयते ।
  - 14. And for my sa I cannot but kill the boar,

न वर्क्ष कस्मै चिद्धि प्रदीयताम् इति व्रतं मे विच्चितं मद्दिष्णा। जिघासुरस्मानिच्तो मया स्वगः व्यतामिरचा चि सतामचं किया॥ १४॥

Prak.-Easy.

## चतुद्रश्च: सर्गः

Prose — कस्मी चिदिप बन्म [मार्ग] न प्रदीयताम् इति व्रत महर्षिणा मि विहितम। अस्मात [कारणात] जिघासु [हन्तुसिच्छु] मृग मया निहत । हि | यत ] व्रताभिरचा सताम अलक्रिया [भूषण भवति]।

Beng,—( তপ্স্থাকালে) কাহাকেও পথ ( বা স্থ্যোগ ) দিও না— এইনপ (বা—এইভাবে) নহনি ব্যাস আমাব ব্রতেব বিধান কবিষাছেন। তাই আমি আক্রমণোগ্যত ববাহটীকে মাবিষাছি। কাবণ, ব্রতপালনই সন্তুক্তিব ভূবণ।

Eng — (During penance) do not allow access to others—this sort of vow was ordered for me by the great sage Vyasa. So the boar about to attack me was killed Because protection of vow is the ornament of the good

Expl -Easy, See Eng

Malli — 'यष्ट्रिमच्छिसि पितृन्' (XIII sl 63) इत्यादिना यत निष्कारणम अवधी इति उपालस्य तत उत्तरसाह—नेति (1)। 'कच्चे चिदिपि वर्त्यं न प्रदीयताम् — इति' एव 'त्रत महर्षिणा' व्यासेन 'मे' मह्य 'विहितम' उपिदिष्टम इत्यर्थ । 'अस्मात' कारणात 'जिषासु' हन्त्रमच्छु असिधावन् अय 'स्ग मया निहत' व्यापादित। 'हि' यस्मात 'त्रताभिरचा सताम् अलिद्ध्रिया' न तु दीष। अत आत्म-रचणायम अस्य वध, न निष्कारणमित्यर्थ (2)॥ १४॥

## Notes on Mallı

- 1 The remonstration that I killed the boar for nothing in the sloka "यष्ट्र निच्छसि पितृन्", is being here replied by this sloka, i, e "न वत्म" etc
- 2 The sense is, so its slaugther was for self-protection and not for-nothing

#### CHARCHA

1 वर्त्म - वर्त्म न् 18 मार्ग or मुयोग here, उत्तक्तम of प्रदीयताम्।

- 2 प्रदीवताम—प्र+दा + लीट ताम। Be given Nom ( चनुक्तकता) is ल्या।
- 3 कसौचित—Here the अव्यय word चित adds indefinteness to कसौ। कसौ has सम्प्राने ध्यौँ। During your penance, dont allow opportunity (वर्क) to any one to attack you—this was Vyasa's instruction to me Compare "कुक तात तपाख्यमागैदायो" XIII 13
- 4 इति—An अत्यय here meaning either "this" or "in this way" In the 1st case, it qualifies ब्रतम, and in the second it is adv to विह्नितम् (वि+धा+क्त कर्म णि)।
- 5 मि—either षष्ठो oi श्र्यौ एकवचन। If षष्ठो then say सम्बन्ध-सामान्ये षष्ठो, if श्र्यौ then say क्रियायोगे श्र्यौ oi कर्मण श्र्यौ by the rule —क्रियायोगपदस्य च कर्मण स्थानिन ।
  - 6 जिघासु हन्तुमिच्छ इति हन + सन् + छ = जिघासु । Qual मग ।
  - 7 निहत नि + हन + क्त कर्म णि। Is killed, अनुक्त कर्ता is सग्रा।
- 8 हि—An अव्या here denoting हेतु (reason)। It also means अवधारण (certainty), compare "हि हेताववधारणे" in Amara
- 9 त्रताभिरचा—श्रभ + रच + श्र भावे स्त्रियाम् = श्रभिरचा protection त्रतस्य श्रभिरचा, इतत । Nom to भवति understood,
- 10. अल किया अलग + कृ + श भावे = अल क्षिया ornament, गतितत। अलग् is a गति when meaning भूषण by the rule 'भषणेलम्"। Pred to जताभिरचा। Here some affix in the करणवाच्य will suit better than श in the भाववाच्य। But the metre does not allow it, for a similar use however compare "एचि भूषयति अत वपु प्रशमलम्य भवत्यन किया"।

- 11 Voice त प्रदेहि महर्षि विहितवान् अह जिषासु मृग विहतवान् अभिग्चया अल क्रियया भूयते ।
  - 15 Again there is no proof who first killed the boar

मृगान् विनिन्नन् मृगयुः खहितुना क्षतोपकारः कथमिच्छतां तपः १ क्षपेति चेदसु मृगः चतः चणात् अनेनपृव<sup>े</sup>ंन मयेति का गतिः ॥ १५ ॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — खहितुना [ खार्थेन आत्माथिमित्यर्थ ] मृगान् | पर्यन् ] विनिन्नन्
मृगय् [ व्याध ] तप इच्छता [ जनानाम, तपिखनामित्यर्थ ] कथ क्रतोपकार
[ खात ? न कथमि ]। [ अथ ] क्रपा [ व्याधस्य दया ] इति चेत, अस्तु—[िक कलहिन इति शेष ]। [ अपरख ] मृग चस्रात [ युगपत ] चत [ आहत , आवाभग्रामिति शेष ], [ एव स्थिते सित ] अनेन [ किरातपितना ] पूर्वम् [आहत ] न मथा इति [ अव ] का गित [ कि प्रमाणमिस्त ] ?

Beng — নিজেব স্বার্থেব জন্ম পশু মাবিষা ব্যাধ কি তপস্থিগণেব উপকার করিয়া থাকে ? যদি বা ব্যাধেব (তপস্থীব প্রতি) দমাই হইয়া থাকে, হোক্— (কলহেব কি আছে)। পক্ষান্তবে আমবা ছুই জ্বনেই সমকালে ববাহ মাবিষাছি, কিবাতপতি পূর্বের না আমি পূর্বের মারিয়াছি এ বিষয়ে প্রমাণ কি আছে?

[NB—স্থতবাং আমি প্রব্যাপাদিত মুগকে মাবি নাই]।

Eng—A hunter (fowler) killing animals for his selfish purposes, cannot render good service to the ascetics (practising penance), even if it be his compassion (for the ascetics), let it be so—(no quarrel can follow), on the other

hand the boar is killed simultaneously by both of us, so there is no proof that it is first killed by Kiratapati and not by me,

[ N, B,—So you cannot allege that I have killed the boar already killed by the Kiratapati to save me ]

Expl,-See Eng,

Mallı — 'दुर्व'च तत" इत्यादिना यत सञ्चात वन्य लम् उक्त तलाचर्षे (1) स्गानिति। खमाला एव हितु तेन 'खहेतुना' खायम इत्यय [ "सर्वनाससृतीया च" इति द्यतीया (१) | See Chai ] 'मृगान् विनिन्नन्' प्रहग्न, मृगान् यातीति 'मृगयु व्याध [ "मृगयुाद्य " इति श्रीणादिको कुप्रत्ययान्ती निपात । "व्याधो मृगयधात्रीको सृगयुर्नृक्षकोपि स " इत्यमर ] 'तप इच्छता' तपिखना 'कथ कतीपकार ' क कथित इत्यर्थ । श्रथ 'कपित चित' व्याधस्थापि इति श्रेष । 'श्रक्ष' (क्रपेव भवतु १) कि ग्रष्टककलहेन इति भाव । पग्नु यद्क्त "निन्नत परनिवर्ष्टिं तम्" इत्यादिना तस्य प्रयमहन्तृं त्व तद्युक्तम इत्याद्य — 'मृग चणात चत' श्रावाभग्र ग्रुगपदेव विद्व इत्यर्थ । एव सित 'श्रनेन' वृपेण एव पूर्व इत 'मया तु न इति' श्रव 'का गति ' कि प्रमाणम ? पौर्वापर्य ग्रुय दुर्नेचलादिति भाव । तथा च यदुक्तम "व्रोडितव्यम्" इत्युपानम्भ तस्य एव कि न स्थान् इति भाव (3) ॥ १५॥

## Notes on Malli,

- 1, By मृगान् etc, the speaker answers the statement of friendship stated (by the किरात) in the sloka (XIII, 49) "दुर्व च-तदय मास्म्त्" &c
- 2, Again it is not correct to say as stated in the sloka-(XIII, 46) "निम्नत परनिवर्ष्टिंतम", that the boar is first killed by the Kiratapati
  - 3, The sense is then (by parity of reasoning), the cen-

## चतुर्घः सगः

sure as contained in "ब्रीडितव्यम्" ( XIII, 46 ) should be applied to him ( Kiratapati) as well,

#### CHARCHA.

- 1, विनिधन वि + नि + इन + शतः । Qual, मृगयु ।
- 2, स्वहेतुना—स्वमेव हेतु कर्मधा। or स्वस्य हेतु, इतत। तेन। हेतों or करसे इया। Malli's reference to the rule "सर्वनामस्त्तीया च" 1, e, a सर्वनामग्रन्ट takes इया also if it stands for a हेतु and the word हेतु is actually used in the sentence, the relation of cause and effect being implied—is wrong here, for that applies when a सर्वनाम and हेतुशन्द stand distinct and not compounded, Compare "अनिन हेतुना" in sl, 25 infra, and the stock examples in Gramman
- 3, तपदच्छताम् इष + शह = इच्छत। These two epithets stand for and imply तपस्त्रिनाम। श्रेषे ६ष्ठी।
- 4, कृतीपकार कृत (विच्नित ) उपकार येन, वहु। Pred to मृगयु। If a मृगय (hunter) kills an animal for his own purpose, he cannot be said to have done उपकार to an ascetic (तपस्ती) there, His उपकार to the तपस्ती is rather accidental, Even if he out of pity for a तपस्ती kills an animal there, then it is good, but no quarrel can arise therefor, so Kirata has nothing to say in this matter, and must not claim उपकार done to Arjuna then engaged in तपसा। Construe मृग्य कथ कृतीपकार स्थात?
  - 5 अस्तु अस + लोट तु । Nom, नुपा or सा understood
- 6, चणात—चणाs here sametime, तस्रात। हेतौ or ल्यप् जोपे भूमी। चणमात्रित्य = चणात। Thus चणात here means युगपत (simultaneously),

- 7 अनेन, सधा-अनुत कर्ता of चत ।
- 8 गति —It here means प्रमाण। Thus का गति here = का गति श्रिका।
  - 9 Voice—विनिम्नता मृगयुना कथ क्रतोपकारेस भूयेत क्रपया भूयनाम कयागत्या भूयते &c
- 10 Remark—Lastly it cannot be said that I (Arjuna) have killed the boar already first killed by your master, but it is (I say) struck by both of simultaneously so none of us can claim pilority in the matter of killing here
  - 16, I am with bow fit, so guestion of pity on me cannot arise at all

श्रनायुधे सम्बिजिघांसिते सुनी कपिति इत्तिमें हतामक्तिव्रमा । श्रासनं विश्वति सञ्चसायकं कतानुकम्पः स कथं प्रतीयते॥ १६॥

Prak —Easy

Prose — त्रनायुष्व [ अस्त्रहीने ] सलिजिषासिते [ प्राणिना हन्तुमिष्टे | सुनौ क्रापा इति महताम् अक्तिवमा [ अकपटा ] इति [ ब्यवहार भवित ]। [ किन्तु ] सन्यसायकम् [ सरोपितवाण ] शरासन [ धनु ] विश्वति [ द्व्यति मिय ] स [ किरातपित ] कय क्रतानुकम्प [ मिय सदय ] प्रतौयते [ ज्ञायते ] ? Or — सुनौ अनायुधे सन्विज्ञासिते (च सित) क्रपा इति महताम् अक्रतिमा इति (युक्ता)।

Beng — অন্ত্রহীন এবং হিংশ্রপ্তাণিকতৃ কি আক্রান্ত মুনিতেই ক্পপাশক মহতেরা নিঃসন্দেহে ব্যবহার কবেন। বিস্ত ধন্ততে বাণ আবোপিত করিয়া সেই ধন্ত ধাবণ কবিষা থাকায় আমার প্রতি সেই কিবাতপতি সদ্দ—এটা কি কবিয়া বলা যায়।

Eng—The great candidly and freely use the word "compassion" on a sage who is devoid of weapons and is being attacked by an animal, but I having bearing the bow fit with arrow, how can the Kiratapati be said or known to be compassionately disposed on me ?

Expl -Easy, See Eng

Mallı — पूर्व "क्षपित चेदस्तु" इत्युक्त सम्प्रति तदपि असहमान आह, अनायुध इति— 'अनायुधे' निरायुधे 'सत्तिचासिते' सत्त्वे न केनचित प्राणिना जिचासिते इन्तुमिष्टे [इन्ते मझनात कर्मणि क ] 'सुनौ' विषये 'क्षपितिशत्ति व्यवहारो 'महता महात्मनाम् 'अक्षतिमा' अक्षपटा। 'मज्ञामायक' मह जाया सजा सायको यिखन् तत 'श्रासन' धनृ 'विश्वति' दर्धति मिर्य 'मृष् 'कथ क्षतानुकन्प' मया 'प्रतीयते जायते [इण कर्मणि नट्]। अक्षमे क्षपा विश्विता, न तृ चमे इत्यर्ष ॥ १६॥

## CHARCHA

- 1 अनायुधे—आयुध weapon, अविद्यमानम् आयुध यस्य अनायुध, वह by the Varttika "नञोऽसायाना वहुत्रीहिवाचोत्तरपदलीपो वक्तव्य"। अविद्यमानायुधे is also correct here तस्मिन्। Qual मुनी।
- 2 सल etc इन + सन् + कर्म िं  $\pi =$  जिधामित । सल animal सले न जिधासित ३ तत । तिस्मन् । Qual सुनौ (which has विषयाधि- करेंगे or भावे ७ मी )।
  - 3 क्रपा इति—क्रपा has इतिशब्दयोगे १मा as in क्रपा इति चेत ।
- 4 वित्त इत + तिन् भावे = वृत्ति 1, e, व्यवहार use, constitue— महताम् अक्षविमा वृत्ति भवति or युक्ता।
- 5, विश्वति स + लट स्थाने शह = विश्वत bearing तिसान्। Pred to मिय understood Constitue मिय विश्वति (सित)। Its obj (कर्म) is अरासनम here,

- 6, सजासायकम—सायक ariow, जाा is string, जाया सह वर्षे मान सजा fit on the string, तुख्ययोगे वह—। सजा सायक यिखन् तत्, वह। Qual, शरासनम।
- 7, क्षतानुकम्प अनुकम्पा 1s pity, कृता अनुकम्पा वन स , वहा | Pred, स ।
- 8, प्रतीयते प्रति + इ + लटते कर्म णि। Is said or known, Nom स्था understood.
  - 9 Voice अञ्जाबिमया वत्या भूयते तै ज्ञतानुकम्प कथ प्रत्ये मि।
    - 17, If he killed the boar to save me then he is doubly repaid if I take the arrow,

श्रथो शरस्ते न मटर्थमुजि्मतः
फलच्च तस्य प्रतिकायसाधनम् ।
श्रविच्चते तत्र मयाससात्क्वते
कारार्थता नन्वधिका चमूपते: ॥ १७॥

Prak,—Easy,

Prose — त्रयो [ तिम ] तेन शर मदर्थ [ मद्रचार्थम् ] उज्भित [ त्यता ] तस्य [ शरत्यागस्य ] फलञ्च प्रतिकायसाधनम [ शत्रुवध स्थात | १ [ तदा ] त्रविचति [ त्रखिष्डिते, सन्य ग्रें] तत्र [ तिसान् फिले ] मया त्रात्मसातक्षते [स्वाधीनी-क्रते सित, सर्व फल मया मतकर्व स्थापिते मिति ] चम्पते [ किरातमैन्यपते ] क्षताथता त्रिधिका ननु [ त्रिधिका खलु ] ।

Beng — তিনি কি আমাব বক্ষাব জন্ম শবনিক্ষেপ কবিষাছেন এবং শবনিক্ষেপের ফল যদি শক্রবধই হইবা থাকে. তবে সম্পূর্ণ সেই ফল আমি নিজেব বলিয়া দাবী কবিলে, কিবাতপতিব সিদ্ধি সমধিক সার্থক হইয়াছে বটে।

Eng,—Did he throw the arrow to save me, and its object was the killing of the enemy, now the full benefit being achieved and I having claimed agency and ownership thereof, your master (the lord of the Kirata-army) is surely all the more successful thereby.

Expl,—Your master threw the arrow to save me from the boar and its final aim was to kill the boar, and both these results are fully realised and your master is highly successful by a single hit. Now if I claim the agency of the killing and pick up the arrow as my own, then (I think) your master is all the more successful, because his single hit with above two purposes brought him three purposes and thus made him all the more famous to us all, Any way there is no occasion for quarrel in this matter, rather his desire for a trifling arrow (thrown to deliver another) lowers him down in our estimation and shows that he did not do all this out of compassion, but all this was due to his selfish motive and this was an accidental hit,

Mallı — अथ क्रपामभ्य प्रगम्याह — अथो इति। 'अयो' प्रश्ने अव्ययम ['मझला-नन्तराग्भप्रश्नकार्त स्वाप्त्रयो अय" इत्यमर ] 'तेन' नृपेण 'मट्यं 'यथा तथा [अर्थेन सह 'नित्यसमास (? विश्रेष्यलिइता च वक्तव्या)] 'शर उज्ञिस्त 'त्यक्त 'तस्य' उज्ञिस्तस्य 'फलश्च प्रतिकायसाधनम्' प्रतिकायस्य प्रतिपचस्य श्रतो साधन वध ["साधन निर्वं तौ मेट्रे सेन्ये सिद्धौ वधे गतौ" इति विश्व ]। 'अविचते' अखिष्डिने 'तत्र' तस्मिन् फले 'मया आत्ममातक्रते' साधीनीक्षते सिति ["तदधीनवचने" इति मातिप्रत्यय ] 'चमूपते अधिका क्रतार्थता' साफल्यम 'ननु' खलु। सायुषस्य परवाण्यव्यवध—पावप्रति- पादनाय (१ प्रतिपादनादय ) एक डेलया सिन्धे रित्यर्थ । तथापि त्रय श्ररतीभ इति (२), क्रपानुताया मूलान्थपि निक्तन्ततीति भाव (1)॥ १७॥

#### Notes on Malli

- 1, The sense is—your arrow having with one ease achieved the purposes of (1) delivering another (11) killing the enemy (111) and giving object to the right man,
- [ N B—Here the reading पात्रप्रतिपादनाय in Malli will be improved if we change it to पात्रप्रतिपादनादय । In the second sentence इति should better be omitted], Yet this greed for this arrow destroys the root of all compassion [ see also Expl.]

## CHARCHA,

1, अधो—Mallı, takes it here in the sense of प्रश्न (1 e, interrogation), In Kumar V, sl, 51 under "अधो वयसा परिपार्श-वर्त्तानीम एचत" and in Raghu VII under ''व दर्भ निद्दि समयो विवेग' also, he takes it in the sense of अनलर। And अधो has both these senses See Amara quoted in Malli's Tika, But अधो implying अवादेश suits all these instances better. Thus समय प्रतीयते (sl, 16), अधो शरस्तेन मदर्धमुज्भित etc., we have अवादेश when after having asserted something of a person or object, we assert something else of the same "ने इ पयाद्वारणमावमन्वादेश! कि तर्हि? एकस्तेव अभिधेयस पूर्व शब्देन प्रतिपादितस दितीय प्रतिपादनमन्वादेश! —vritti, Again "यत किश्वत विधाय वाक्यान्तरेण पुनरस्त उपदिस्ति स अन्वादेश!" Ibid, True अथो is not given by Amara in the sense of अन्वादंश! But all the examples of अन्वादेश in the महाभाष्य and वृत्ति वालादेश —st वेदमध्याय, अथो एन क्टोपि"!

- 2, मदर्घम— यहमेव यथ यिमन्, बहु। तत यथा तथा। or महाम् इदम इति मदयम, नित्यसमास of the ४थीं तत—class by the Varttika "अथिन नित्यसमास विश्रेष्यलिङ्गता च वक्तत्या"। तत यथा तथा। Here it is an adv, Qual, उन्. भित।
- 8, उज्भात उज्भा + त कम णि। Was thrown, Its अनुक्तकत्ताः 18 तेन ।
- 4, तस्य—Refers to शरोज्भित or श्रत्याग। शिवे ६ छी, related to फलम।
- 5, प्रतिकाय etc—साधि + लुग्रट भावे = साधनम् here killing, प्रतिकाय is enemy, See Malli प्रतिकायस्य साधनम्, इततः। Pred to फलम्। Construe—तस्य फल प्रतिकायसाधनम् स्थात &c If it be that Kirata-pati shot the arrow to save me and its ultimate aim was श्व वध। Then it being taken up by me another (third) purpose is served, e, g, the arrow is given to me, the object of pity, Sonow चम्पने कृतार्थता will be अधिका, and he as a great one has no reason to quarrel with me for this arrow,
- 6, ऋविचिते—वि + चर्ण + क्त = विचत broken, न तथा इति ऋविचतम् not broken ı, e, full Qual, तत्र here , तत्र [तद + डि (७मी) + वलखायें] refers to फले here,
- 7 जात्मसात्कते—Here जात्मसात and क्षत्रे are usually taken as two words uncompounded जात्मन कार्त की न क्षतम् इति जात्मन् + साति (कार्त की) = जात्मसात attained totally to self (जात्मन्)। Adv Qual क्षत। The word is ज्ञव्य by the rule "ति त्वासर्व विभिन्ति।" Again here साति comes by the rule 'विभाषा साति कार्त की'' in the sense of कार्त स्वा after the root क्ष, भू ज्ञस, optionally च्वि is also

correct in this sense So Malli gives the synonym खाधीनी-कृते here Oi—we have माति here by the rule "तदधीनवचने" as in Malli Thus श्रात्माधीन कृतम् इति श्रात्मसात कृतमः The whole expression श्रात्मसातकृते is pred to तब (पर्ले) which has मावे ७मीः

- 8 कृताथता—कृत (लव्ध) अध्य प्रेन, वहु। तस्य भाव द्रित भावे तल् भ्रत्य । Construe—कृतार्थता अधिका भवति।
- 9 Voice—स शरसुज्भितवान् फलीन साधनेन भूतित क्रतार्थतया अधिकया भूगते ।
- 10 Remark—Here apparent प्रश् सा ends in निन्दा, so the figure is ब्याजस्त्रित।
  - 18 A high-minded one cannot be a suitor

यदात्य कामं भवता स याच्यताम् इति चमं नैतदनल्पचेतसाम्। कथं प्रसन्चाहरणेषिणां प्रियाः परावनत्या मिलनीकृताः श्रियः॥ १८॥

Prak—स काम भवता याच्यताम् इति यदात्य एतत अनल्यचे तसाम न चम ( न युक्तम ) [ You have said that the Kiratapati should be approached as a suitor by me, but this is quite improper for a high-minded one ] Yes, this is quite true, but Kiratpati is a higher personage than you—प्रमञ्ज आहरणेषिणा (जनाणा) परावनत्या मिलनीकृता थिय कथ प्रिया (भवन्ति) [ still I am a kshattriya and victory over my enemies is the aim of my तपस्या, in other words, I am carrying on तपस्या to win good by force, under the circumstances if I submit to another as a suitor then the fortune to be won by me will be stained and cannot be agre-

eable to me Hence also I must not be a suitor to Kirata pati, however great he may be ]

Prose — म काम [ निश्वितमिव ] भवता याच्यताम इति यत् [ त्वम ] श्वात्य, एतत श्वनत्यचितसाम् [ उदारमनसा ] न चम [ न युक्तम ] । [ तथा ] प्रसन्ध [ वलात ] श्वाहरणैषिणा [ जनाना ] परावनत्या मिलनीक्षता श्विय कथ प्रिया भवन्ति , न कथमपि इत्यथ । ]

Beng — তুমি যে বলিলে— "কিবাতপতি (অস্ত্রেব জন্য) অধিক প্রার্থিত হোক্"— এটা উদাবচেতাব পক্ষে অযোগ্য। এবং যাবা স্ববাহুবলে ধনাহবণেচ্ছুক, তাবা পবেব নিকট (যাদ্রা কবিযা) বশুত। দ্বাবা ভাগ্যাৰ্জ্জন কবিলে ঐ ভাগ্য মলিনীকৃত হইষা কেমন কবিষা প্রিষ হয়, বল?

Eng—You told me that Knatapati should be prayed for by me, but this is improper for a high-minded one (like me) (Further) how can fortune stained by submission to another, be agreeable to me bent on winning fortune by my own prowess

Expl-See Eng and Prak

Mallı — "मार्ग ण रेष तव प्रयोजनम्" (XIII 59) इत्यादिना यदुक्त' तिव्रराचर्छो, यदिति— 'सं रेष्टप काम भवता याच्यतामिति यदात्य' मामिति शेष । 'णतदनल्पचैतसा' मनस्विना 'न चम न युक्तम। कुत ?— 'प्रसन्ध' वलात 'आइर- णैषिणा आइनुमिच्च नाम ['चित्रयस्य विजितम' इति सारणादिति भाव]। परवानत्या' याच्चादैन्योन 'मिलनोक्कता श्रिय कथ प्रिया' न कथ्यित इत्यर्थ ॥ १८॥

#### Charcha

1 चात्य—बू+लट्सि=ब्+घ=चाह्र+घ=चात्य you said The 1st five विभक्ति of लट्परसापट of बू become optionally changed

to the 1st five लिट परस्मेपद and then ब्र becomes आह। Thus आह, आहतु, आहु, आख, आह्य। बवीषि is also correct here

- 2 कानम-Here an चल्या meaning "surely", as in "चपघ" कान न भजते चपक्षोप' &c-Sak, V
- 3 याच्यताम—याच + लोटताम् कर्म णि। Be prayed 1ts अनुक्तकर्ताः 1s भवता।
- 4 अनल्प &c—न अन्यम इति अनन्यम not meagle 1 e, high or large नञ्जत—। अनल्प चित प्रेषाम, बहु—। नेपाम। An adj used substantively श्रेषे ६ष्ठी।
- 5 प्रसन्ध-An अन्यय meaning बलात, as in "प्रमन्ध सिन्ह किल ता चकर्ष"-Reghu II
  - 6 कथम—An अव्यय meaning "how" implies प्रश्न here
- 7 आहरणैषिणाम—का + ह + लुप्रट भावे = आहरणम securing, gathering आहरणम इच्छन्ति इति आहरण + इष + णिनि ताच्छी व्ये = आहरणैषिण
  those who wish gathering (of fortune &c) तेषाम्। भीषे ६ शी ।
  An adj used substantively
- 8 परावनत्या— अव + नम + तिन् भावे = अवनित submission परेषाम् or परेषु अवनित , इतत or सुप सुपा। ३ या। करणे ३ या।
- 9 मिलनीकृता अमिलना मिलना कृता इति मिलना + च्व ( अभूततद्भावे) + क्ष + क्ष कर्म पि = मिलनीकृता stained, soiled गिति तत । Qual श्रिय । श्री earned by submission to another (परावनत्या) becomes soiled ( मिलनीकृता ), so such श्री is not at all agreeable (न प्रिया ) to the seeker of fortune ( प्रसन्ध श्राहरणे विणाम् )।
- 10 Voice—लया उच्यते भवान् याचताम त इति एनेन चमेन न भयते मिलनीकृताभि श्रीभ कथ प्रियाभि भ्रयते ।

- 11 Remark—Soiling of bright यो is a hyperbolic statement, so we have असम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध प्राप्ति here Your master's allegations are false about me
  - 19 I think his wit has waned to lead him
    to downfall

श्रभूतमासजार विरुद्धमोहितं वलादलभ्यं तव लिएसते नृप.। विजानतोपि ह्यनयस्य रौद्रता भवत्यपाये परिमोहिनी मति:॥१८॥

Prak-Easy

Prose—तवनृप अभूतम ( असत्यम ) आसजा ( सिय अभियुजा ) अल्थ्यम् विरुद्धम ईहितम् ( अभिलाष ) बलात लिप्सते ( लम्ब् मिच्छिति )। हि ( यत ) अनयस्य ( दुनीते ) रौद्रता ( भयद्धरत्व ) विजानत अपि ( जनस्य ) मित ( वुद्धि ) अपार्थ ( विनाश्काले ) परिमोहिनौ भवति ( मोहयस्या भवति )।

Beng—তোমাব প্রভু (কিবাতপতি) আমাব প্রতি মিধ্যা অভিযোগ কবিষা অনুচিত বিপবীতফলদাযক মনোভিলাব জ্ঞোড কবিষা লাভ কবিতে ইচ্ছা কবিতেছেন। কাবণ, অন্তাষেব ভীবণ পবিণাম জানিলেও, বিনাশকালে লোকেব বৃদ্ধি মোহগ্রস্ত হইষা যায়।

[ N B —স্কৃতবাং অস্তায্য ইচ্ছা পোষণ কৰায় কিবাতপতিৰ মোহ ও আপৎকাল উপস্থিত মনে কবিতেছি ]।

Eng—By attributing false allegations on me your master wishes to win forcibly a desire which is hardly available to him and which will go against him, this is because during destruction one's wit is overpowered though he himself is aware of the disaster of adoption of injustice

Expl—A man however conversant with the course of injustice, adopts it during his destruction through delusion of
wit Similarly your master though aware of the consequences
of injustice is now making false allegations on me and is
trying to get a thing which is not his due, Thus by stepping
on injustice he is courting disaster only from me, That is,
I will teach him a good lesson if he plays injustice on me,

Mallı — अय परेडित सुद्धाच्य भय दर्शयति, अभूतिमिति— 'तव नृप अभृतम्' अन्तम 'आसजाः' मिय्याभियुजाः इत्यय ['युक्ते ज्यादावते भूतम'' इत्यसर] 'अलभ्य ' लब्धुमश्च्य 'विष्ठ वे विपरोतफलकम् 'इहित' मनोरय 'वलात लिप्पते' लब्धुमिच्छित । न च एति वित्र स्थाह— 'हि' यत 'अनयस्य' दुर्नयस्य 'रीद्रता' भयद्भरत्य 'विज्ञानतोपि' पुरुषस्य 'मित' वुद्धि 'अपाये' विनाशकालि 'परिमोहिनौ भवति' [ परिमुद्यति इति परिमोहिनौ'। ''स पृच—" इत्यादिस्त्रीय ताच्छीत्यौ धिनुष् प्रत्यय ॥ तथा चोक्रम्— ''विनिमित कीन न दृष्टपूर्वौ हेम्र कुरुष्को न च कुत्र वार्चौ। तथापि दृष्धा रघुनन्दनस्य विनाशकालि विपरोतवुद्धि" इति (1)]। तस्यात विनाशकालि वलात् विपरोतवुद्धि भवति इति भाव॥ १९॥

# Notes on Mallı

1 The word परिमोहिनी is got with चिनुण् प्रत्यय added to the root परिमुद्द to imply habit ( ताच्छी ल्य ) by the rule "स पृच-अनुरुष आडयम – आडयस – परिम्ह – स स्व – परिदेवि – स ज्वर – परिचिप – परिस्ट – परिमुद्द – परिमुद्द – परिमुद्द – दुष – द्विष – द्रृद्द – युज – आजीड – विविच – त्यज – अज – अतिचर – अपचर – आसुष – अध्यादनस" 1 e, these roots take ताच्छी ल्यों चिनुण्। Thus it is said none has seen a golden deer made, nor is there any information about it, still there was desire of Raghunandana (1 e Rama), one is of vitiated wit during his destruction

#### CHARCHA

- 1 अभृतम भूत is (tiuth) here न भृतम, नञ्जतन—। Thus अभृतम is falsehood, obj of आसजा।
  - 2 श्रासना श्रा + सञ्ज + ल्यप्। having attributed
- 3 विरुद्धम वि + रुध + क्त भावे = विरुद्धम् that which will be of contrary results Malli says "विपरीतफलकम्"। Qual इहितम।
- 4 ईहितम ईह + नपु सर्वे भावे ता = ईहितम desite obj of लिप सर्वे।
  - 5 वलात—हेती or ख्यप लोपे धूमी।
- 6 अलभ्यम लभ + यत कर्म चि = लभ्य achievable न तथा इति अलभ्यम, नज्ञत—। Qual इहितम। The इहित here is not achievable by your नृष, still he hankers for it. This is unjust. And if he sticks to this injustice then I will say that he will meet disaster for this delusion of wit of his
  - 7 लिप्सते— लभ + सन् + लट्ते। Wishes Nom नृपा
- 8 विजानत वि + ज्ञा + लट स्थाने भतः = विजानत knowing तस्य।

  Adj used substantively भेषे ६ श्री, related to मित । Here अपि
  (the শ্বত্যায় ) implies गर्हा (disregard)
- 9 ভি—An শ্বত্ত্ব্য expressing কাংখ (cause) [or শ্বব্দাৰ্থ also] here
- 10 अनयस नीयते अनेन इति नी + अच करणे वाइलकात् = नय । प्राप्तादः, न नय अनय, नजतत तस्य। प्राप्ते ६ष्ठी। Here अनय is नयित्रोधी। e, नज् here has sense of विरोध (opposition) For the different senses of compoundable नज्, compare— ''तत साद्यसमावस तदन्यल तदन्यता। अप्राप्ता विरोधस नजर्या षट्प्रकीर्तिता'"॥

- 11 अपार्य अप + अय + घञ् or इ + अच् = अपाय destruction. तिसान्। कालाधिकरणे ७मी। Thus अपाप्रे = अपायकाले 1 e, विनाशकाले । See Malli also.
  - 12 भवति भू + खटति । Becomes, Nom मति ।
- 13, परिमोहिनी -परिमुद्धांत इति परि+मह + घिनुण् ताच्छीत्वे =परि-मोहिनी vitiated, deluded, Pred to मित । Our Sastras say that one's wit becomes vitiated when his time for distruction is imminent, Also compare 'बुद्धिनाशात प्रस्थाति' in Gita II
  - 14, Voice-नृपेण लिप स्ति नत्या परिमोहिन्या भूयते।
    - 20 Rather let your master pray weapon to me I have enough

श्रमि: श्ररा वर्म धनुश्व नोचकै: विविच्य किं प्रार्थितमी खरेण ते। श्रथास्ति श्रक्ति: क्षतमेव याञ्चया न दृषितः श्रक्तिमता खयं ग्रहः॥ २०॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — असि, शरा, वस, उच्चकै (उतकष्ट) धनुय (वा) ते ई. प्ररेण (स्वामिना) किस् (क्वय) विविचार्य, विभज्ञा वा) न याचितम् (न प्रार्थितम) १ अथ (तव स्वामिन) शक्ति असि चेत याच् अया क्वतम (अलम), शक्तिमता स्वय - ग्रह न दृषित ।

Beng—খজা, বাণ, কবচ, অথবা উৎক্লষ্ট ধয়ু, তোমাব প্রভু কেন বিবেচনা করিয়া এদেব মধ্যে একটা আমাব নিকট প্রার্থনা কবিলেন না ? আব যদি প্রভুব শক্তি থাকে, তবে প্রার্থনাবই বা প্রয়োজন কি (অর্থাৎ তিনি জোব করিষাই ত নিতে পাবেন)। আব শক্তিমান্দেব বল-পূর্বক গ্রহণ দোবেব হয না—(অর্থাৎ বাহুবলে গ্রহণ বীবেব ভূষণই বটে)।

Eng —Why rather did not your master pray for either sword or arrow or armour or best bow. And if he has power then no use of asking, for forcible capture (of an article) by a powerful one is not depreciated or calumniated

[ N B -Rather it is a merit with the heroes ]

Expl —Easy See Eng and Mallinatha's Tika

Mallı — अय सर्व या लभ्यक्त शर तर्हि किमनेन ? सुष्टु विश्वव् ध याच्यता श्रर अन्यदा, इत्याह — असिरिति (1)। असि 'खड़ शरा, वर्म' कवचम उचके ' उतकष्ट 'धनुश्च' धनुवां 'ते' तव इश्वरेण' खामिना 'विविच्च' एकैकश विभाजा 'कि न प्रार्थित' न याचितम्। जन प्रयोजन तत दाखामीति भाव। [नपु सकैकशेष ( See Char )]। 'अथ' अस्य वीराभिमानिनो नृपस्य 'श्रक्तिरिक्तं' चेत इति शेष — 'याझ्या क्रतमिव' अलमेव। माध्याभावात न याचितव्यमेव इत्यथ। [ गम्यमान (? साधनादि) क्रियापेच्या करणत्वात त्रतीया इतुरक्त प्राक् । क्रतमिति निषेधा- थकम अव्ययम् (2)]। यत 'श्रक्तिमता स्वय ग्रह' वलादग्रहण 'न दृषित' किन्तु भषणमेव वीराणाम इति भाव। [ चिवयाणा प्रसद्ध वित्तापहरण न दृषितिमिति भागतोक्तम (? भारनेऽपुरक्तम)]।

# Notes on Mallı

- 1 By sate etc, it is said that if the arrow is at all to be taken by you then why this procedure (is adopted)? Rather rightly and frankly pray for arrow or some other thing
- 2 In कृत यात्रया, यात्रया as already said takes हतीया करणे in connection with some verb understood (e.g. यात्रया किमिपि नसाध्यते)। And कृतम here is a निष्धार्य के अव्यय ।
- 3 It is also said in Mahabharata that forcible taking of money is not censurable with a Kshattriya

[ N B—Here the reading in Malli, as "भागतेपुक्तम" will improve the diction and sense here ]

#### Charcha.

- 1. चिम, धरा &c—These are उक्तकर्म of याचितम। Butel though धरा is in the plural, still the verb is in the singular, because नषु सक singular is genarally used to denote all these in general—the rule is "सामान्य नषु सक्तम"। Here Malli's नषु सक्तक्षेष seems to refer to the rule "नषु सक्तमनषु सक्तिनैकवचास्यान्यतरस्याम्" for एक्ष्य । That is, he makes तत (standing for स च ते च तच्च तच्च दित तत or तानि) understood here, But his prose rendering is not so. Then it ought to have been—चिम धरा वर्म धनुष इति तत विविच कि न प्रार्थितम। Hence we rather propose to refer to the rule 'मामान्ये नषु सक्तम" for singular in याचितम।
- 2 उन्नक उन्ने is an अव्यय meaning high Then उन्ने + अकन् स्वायं = उन्नक । This is also an अव्यय, Qual धनु। For a similar use compare "अयोज्ञक रासनत पराध्यात" in Canto II etc अकन् here comes in by the rule "अव्ययसर्वनासामकन् प्राक्टं"— अव्यय and नर्वनाम take अकन् (स्वायं) and this comes before the last vowel
- 3. विविचा वि + थिच + खाप , having considered or having taken either of these singly, Thus Malli has "ऐकैवार विभाजा"।
  - 4 प्रार्थितम प्र + अर्थि + क्र कर्मीण । Is not prayed Nom ई अरिए ।
  - 5, याज्ञया—करणे ३या। See Notes on Malli,
- 6 क़तम्—A निष्धार्थक अव्यथ as 111 "अथवा क़त सन्देहेन" 112 Sak I,

# चतुदंश: सग:

- 7 अक्तिमताम् शक्ति + मतुप् = अक्तिमतः। तेषाम्। अधि इष्ठी।
- 8 स्वयं गह स्वयं म + गह + अप भावे = स्वयंग्रह forcible acceptance, or गह + अप भावे = गह । स्वयं म (आत्मना) गह, सुप सुपा । उक्त कर्म of दूषित । स्वयं गह of a hero is not दूषित (calumniated),
- 9 Voice—इसर कि न प्रार्थितवान् शक्या भूयते (अस changes to भू in voice change etc by the rule "अस्ति भे") स्वयशह न दूषितवन्त (बुधा)।
  - 21 He is thus unjust and cannot be my fit friend

सखा स युक्त' कथितः कथं त्वया यहच्छ्याऽस्यिति यस्तपस्यति । गुणार्जनोच्छायिकस्ववुद्ययः प्रक्तत्यिमवा हि सतामसाधवः॥ २१॥

Prak -Easy,

Prose — य तपस्तर्न (तपीरताय) यहच्छ्या (स्वेराचारण) अस्यति, स्व (किरातपति) कथ ल्या यक्त सखा काथत १ हि (यत ) गुणार्जनीच्छ्रायविरुद्ध-व्ह्वय (गुणवाहुल्यार्जन विसुख्धन्त्य) असाधव सता प्रक्रत्यमिता (सर्वन्ति)।

Beng,—বে তপোনবত ( সাধু ) ব্যক্তিকে নিজ স্বেচ্ছাচাবদাবা উত্তাক্ত কবে, তাদৃশ কিবাতপতি কেমন কবিষা উপযুক্ত মিত্র হইবে বল ? কাবণ, গুণেব অর্জনেব জন্ম যে উৎকর্ষ প্রযোজন, তাব প্রতি বিক্ষাচাবী অসাধুবা, সংলোকের স্বভাবশক্তই হইষা থাকে।

Eng,—How can that Kıratapatı who wantonly oppresses one who is engaged in penance, be my fit friend? For the wicked who are averse to the excellence required for earning merit, are naturally the enemies of the good

Expl—Your master has disturbed and thus oppressed me in my way to earning penance, This is unjust and shows that your master is not a good sympathetic personage. Thus he cannot be my befitting sincere friend. Moreover, as you have stood in the way to my acquiring excellence of merits and are thus averse to such a beneficial course, I cannot term you a virtuous one, and hence you are naturally an enemy of me, the good one,

Malli—"राघवप्नवगराजयोरिव'' इत्यादिना उपिट्ट सख्य प्रत्याचर्टे, सर्खित (1)—'स' नृप कय त्या युक्त 'योग्य 'सखा कथित 'न कथित कथनीय इत्यय । कृत ?—'य नृप तपस्यते' तपस्रते, अनपराधिने इत्ययं [''क्रुधदुह—'' इत्यादिना सम्प्रदानतात ४थीं (2)]। 'यहच्छ्या' से रहच्या ['यहच्छा स्वेरिता'' इत्यादिना सम्प्रदानतात ४थीं (2)]। 'यहच्छ्या' से रहच्या ['यहच्छा स्वेरिता'' इत्याद ]। प्रतुप्त यत्व रेवायम इत्याह—'हि' यस्यात 'गुणार्जं नोच्छ्रायविरुख बुद्धय 'गुणानामर्जं ने य उच्छ्राय उत्तकर्ष तस्य विरुद्धाविमुखा वुद्धि येषा ते तथा 'असाधव ' दृष्टा 'सता' सज्जनाना 'प्रक्रत्यमिता ' प्रक्रत्या यत्व ["हिट्विपचाहितामितटसुर्शावव-प्रत्व " इत्यमर ]॥ २१॥

# Notes on Malli

- 1 Here by ৰন্ধে etc, Arjuna refutes the friendship advised in the sloka "গ্ৰেম্বর্বাল" etc (XIII, 57)
- 2 In तपश्चरते we have सम्प्रदाने अधौ by the rule "कृथद्रहंष्यास्या-र्थाना य प्रति कोप "।

#### Charcha

1 जयम्—An अव्यय meaning "how" and implies interrogation ( प्रञ्ज )।

- 2 कथित कथ + णिच (चुरादि) + क कर्म णि। Is said Its अनुक्रकत्ता is त्या and उक्तकर्मा is स्था
- 3 यहक्त्या—ऋक्त + च भावे स्त्रियाम = ऋक्ता course या ऋक्ता, wilful course, कर्मधा। तथा। प्रक्तखादि or कर्गी ३था। ऋक्ता is sometimes seen to be derived as ऋ + म भावे स्त्रियाम वाहुलकात, but this is rather against Panini
- 4 तपस्ति—तप चरति इति तपस् + काड् (by the rule "कर्मणो रोमयतपोध्या वर्ति चरो ) = तपस्य (नाम धात्) + मात्र = तपस्यत one practising penance, Adj, used substantively, तस्में। मस्मदाने दशौँ by the rule 'क्रधद्र हिर्घास्यार्थाना य प्रति कीप "। Lastly the root तपस्य (नामधात्) is परस्में पद by the varttika "तपम परस्में पद च"।
- 5, अस्यति—अमुञ is a काष्ट्रादि root and takes नक् by the rule 'काष्ट्रादिस्यो यक्"। Thus अस्+यक्+स्य ति = अस्यति shows malic oppresses &c, अस्ञ्राङ an उभयपदी root, Thus अस्यने is also correct Nom, य।
- 6 गुणार्जन &c—श्रजि + लाट् मावे = श्रज नम earning उद् + श्र + घज् भावे = उच्छ्राय loftiness, excellence गुणानाम अर्ज नम्, ६तत—। तिस्मन् उच्छ्राय (उतकर्ष), सुप सुपा। तिस्मन् विकद्वा विसुखा, सुपसुपा। ताह्यमै वृद्धि देषाम, वहु। Qual श्रमाधव। The श्रमाधु who hamper one's excellene (उच्छ्राय) in earning merits (गुणार्ज ने) is himself averse to गुणार्ज न, and becomes unvirtuous. Usually श्रि takes घञ् when not preceded by any उपमर्ग, the rule is "श्रिकीसुवीनुपसर्ग"। So इच् should be the affix here by the rule "एरच्"। But घञ् after उद + श्रि is specially provided for in the rule" उद्दि श्रयतिगैतिपूद् व"। Thus Kalidasa in Meghaduta (sl 60) writes "प्रहीच्छ्राये क्रसुद्विश्रदेशी वितल स्थित स्थान"।

7 प्रक्रत्यमिता — प्रक्रत्या अमिता, सृत्सुपा or ३ तत—। Pred to असाधन ॥ The base मित्र meaning friend is always neuter, so अमित्र should be so by the rule "परनित्र इन्दत्तपुरुषयो"। But Bhatton says that the पुलिश्चिता of the base अमित is specially provided for in the Linganushasana rule "आवमित—"। Haradatta differs He says that अमित is a diff base, derived as अमधानु + इतच, and is so masculine

- 8 हि—An अन्यय meaning because here It may also be taken in the sense of अवधारण (certainty) here Thus Amara says "हि होतावनधारणे"।
- 9 Voice—— जेन अस्प्राने त'युक्त मखाय कथ ल कथितवान विश्विस असाधिभ असित्री भृष्यते।
  - 29 I am a kshattriya he a fowler—there can be no friendship here

वयं का वर्णाश्रमरच्चणोचिताः का जातिचीना समजीवितिच्छ्दः ? सहापक्षेष्टे भेहतां न सङ्गत भवन्ति गोमायुसखा न दन्तिनः ॥ २२ ॥

Prak —Easy

Prose — वर्णात्रमरच सोचिता वय क (भवाम) जातिहीना स्राजीवितिच्छिट (प्राप्तायनाश्चिनी व्याधा ) च क (भवन्ति ) [हिप्रो स घटन न सम्भवित इत्यर्थ ]। अपकर्षे सह महता महत (स्व्य ) न (भवित ), दन्तिन (गजा ) गोमायुसस्वा न भवन्ति ।

Beng — বর্ণ ও আশ্রম বক্ষণে অভ্যন্ত মাদৃশ ক্ষত্রিষজাতিই বা কোথার, আর জাতিবিহীন পশুহিংসক ব্যাবগণই বা কোথায় (অর্থাৎ এ ছইয়ের অনেক পার্থকা এবং মেলন সম্ভব নয়)। নাচের সঙ্গে নহতের স্থা হয় না, এবং গজগণ পুগালেব বন্ধ হইতে পাবে না।

Eng—Where are we (kshattriyas) inured (or-habituated) in the protection of the castes and the Asramas and where are those casteless fowlers, the slaughterers of animals, there can be no friendship of the great with the low and the elephants can never be the companions of the jackals

Expl —See Eng

Malli — हीन जाति इतिलात सखान है स इत्याह वयिमिति— 'वणायमरचणो-चिता' विग्रह वृत्त प्र 'वय' राजान ( ) चित्रया ) 'का, जाति होना मृगजी वितिच्छिद ' विश्रह वृत्त प्र 'वय' राजान ( ) चित्रया ) 'का, जाति होना मृगजी वितिच्छिद ' विश्रण च का को। फिलितमाह— 'सह अपक्रण े उत्तरीत्या जात्या बृत्या च निक्रण सह 'महता' जात्या बृत्या च उत्तक्षणाना 'सहत' सख्य 'न' घटते इति ग्रेष । तथाहि— दित्तन 'गजा गोमायूना ग्रगालाना सखाय 'गोमायुसखा न भवन्ति' [ 'स्त्रिया शिवा भ्रिमाय गोमा नृमृगधूर्त्ते का । ग्रगालवञ्चककोष्ट फिरफिरव-जम्बुका" इत्यमर ]। अत्र विश्रोष मामान्यसमर्थं नङ्गोर्थान्तरत्यास ( / अलङ्गार )॥ २२॥

# Charcha

1 क वय (भवाम), क मृगजीवितिच्छिद (भविन )—The two repeated क here shows the incongruity of the two statements of "क मूर्यप्रभवी व श क चाल्पविषया मित" where Mallinatha says "दी कश्चदी महदन्तर मृज्यत"। Here also he says" जात्या वृत्या च सखा न घटने इति शेष"। There is a gulf of difference between kshattiivas like us who are saviours of वर्षायमधम and between fowlers of your type the killer of animals. We differ by caste and mode of living.

- 2 वर्णायम etc—उच (दिवाह )+क = उचित , or वच + कितच् (श्रीणादि) = उचित accustomed or engaged वर्णवाद the four original castes of ब्राह्मण, चित्र, वैश्व and ग्रं। श्रायम are the four e g ब्रह्मचयायम, गाई स्था, वानप्रस्थ and सन्नास। वर्णाय श्रायमाय, इन्हा नेवा रचणम, ६तत—। तव उचिता, सुप्सुपा—। Qual वयम्। The epithet shows that the speaker was a kshattriva of the royal line
- 3 जातिहीना जात्या हीना, सुप्सुपा 01 ३ तत- । Qual मृज- जीवितच्छिद ।
- 4 मृनजीवित etc—जोव+क्त भावे = जोवितम् life मृगाना (पय्ना) जौवितम, ६ तत—। त किन्दनौति मृगजीवित+किद+किप् कर्तार=मृग-जीवितिक्क्द the killer of animal's lives i e fowlers (व्याध)। Adjused substantively Nom to भवन्त understood
  - 5 अपकर -- सहायें ३या by the rule "सहय्की अप्रधाने"।
- 6 गोमायुसखा —गोमाय is jackal गोमायूना सखाय इति गोमायुसखि +टच् (ममासान्त)=गोमायुसखा the friends of jackal, ६ तत—। Pred. to दिनन। Here समासान्त after सिख final in a ततपुरुष comes by the rule "राजाइ सिख्यष्टच्"।
- 7 Voice—उचितरसामि भ्यते जातिहीनै जोवितच्छिद्मि भूयते सङ्गतेन न भूयते दिलाभि — सखै न भूयते
  - 23 Thus the Kiratapati is not a match for me

परोऽवजानाति यदम्मताजडः तदुव्रताना न विच्चन्ति धीरताम् । समानवोर्य्यान्वयपौरुषेषु यः करोत्यतिक्तान्तिमसौ तिरस्क्रिया ॥ २३ ॥

Prak — तत उन्नताना धीरता न विहन्ति That does not disturb the fortitude of the great Which does not distuib the great ?-- अज्ञताजड पर यत अवजानानि तत [ I mean the fact that the ordinary ones overpowered with delusion, slights others. This slighting of a high personage by an ordinary one, can not disturb the patience of the great one just as a jackal's slighting cannot disturb a lion That is, the great One do not pay heed to the slights by the ordinary people, so I overlook the insult thrown on me by your master] Yes, this is quite true, but what's your opinion on the point-अभी तिरास्त्रया ( भवति ) [That is indeed a great insult] which is a great insult ? समानवीयां न्वयपौरुषेषु य ( कश्वित ) अतिक्रान्तिम करोति, अभी (एव) तिरस्ति या If some one equal to another in strength, heredity and prowess suppresses and overpowers another that is indeed an insult to the other Otherwise the insult offered to a high personage by a low one is no insult at all-it is beneath all notice Hence too I pass over your master's insulting words ]

Prose — अञ्चताजड ( मोहान्स ) पर ( कियत ) अवजानाति ( अवञानं करोति ) ( इति ) यत तत ( अवञानम ) उद्गताना ( महता ) धौरता न विहन्धि ( न निरस्यति )। समानवीर्याान्वयपौरुषेषु ( मध्ये ) य ( कियत ) अतिक्रान्ति करोति असौ ( अपरस्य ) तिरस्किया ( भवति )।

Beng — মোহান্ধ কোনও ব্যক্তি যদি অবজ্ঞা প্রকাশ কবে তবে সেই
অবজ্ঞা মহতেব ধৈর্যাচ্যুতি ঘটায় না। কিন্তু, শক্তি, কুল এবং পবাক্রমে
যাবা সমান তাদেব একজন অপবকে অতিক্রম কবিলে তবেই সেটাঃ
অপবের পক্ষে তিবস্কাব বা অপমানজনক হয়।

Eng—The fact that one possessed with ignorance shows slight to a great one, does not upset the fortitude of that great one, but that is an insult indeed, if of those possessed of equal power, heredity and courage, one surpasses another

Expl -See Park and Eng

Mallı — नीचसख्य कथमधिचिष्यने — इति चैत तलाइ पर इति । 'अञ्चताजड' मीहास 'परोवजानाति यत तत' अवज्ञानम 'उन्नताना' महता 'धीरता' निर्वं कार-चित्तल 'न विहन्ति' न विकार जनयित इत्यय, क्रीष्टे व सि इस्य इति भाव । किन्तु 'समानवीर्यान्वयपीरुषेषु' ममानानि तुल्यानि वीर्यान्वयपीरुषाण एक्तिकुलविक्रमा येषा तेषु मध्ये [निर्धारणे सप्तमी] 'य' कथित इत्यर्थ 'अतिक्रान्ति करोति' चेत 'असी' सहग्रजनातिक्रम 'तिरिस्तिया' तिरस्तार, यथा सि है सि इस्य इति भाव ॥ २३॥

# Chaicha

- अवजानाति—अव+ज्ञा+लटित। offers insult or slights

  Nom पर।
- 2 यज्ञताजड अज्ञता is ignorance जड़ is benumbed, over-powered, (here) अज्ञतया जड (अस्य ) ३ तत। Qual पर।
- 3 यत तत—There are correlatives here Compare "यत्तदो निससन्य"। See Prose
- 4 विहन्ति—वि + हन + लटित । Nom तत । Its obj (कर्म) here
- 5 समान etc—वीर्थ is power अन्वय heredity (कीर्लिर्थ)।
  पौरुष (पुरुष + अष्) is manliness, valour वीर्थ च, अन्वयस पौरुष च,
  इन्ह । समानानि वीर्याान्वयपौरुषाणि येषाम ने, वह—। तेषु । निर्धारणे अमी
  by the rule "यत्य निर्धारणस्"। Of those who are equal in

power, heredity and valour, the surpassing of one by the other is an insult to that other, like one lion defeating another lion

- 6 करोति—क्र+लटति। Nom य।
- 7 तिरस्त्र्या—तिरस् is an अव्यय meaning usully disappearance तिर्स् + क्र + स भावे = तिरस्त्र्या insult Here तिरस् is a गति। See तिरस्त्र्त in sl 11, construe—श्रमौ तिरस्ति या भवति।
  - 8 Voice—जडेन परेण ऋवज्ञायने इति येन भूयने नेन धीरता न विहन्धने येन ऋतिक्रान्ति क्रियते ऋस्या तिरस्कियया भूयने ।
    - 24 Friendship or fight—both improper with a नीचजाति।

यदा विग्टङ्गाति इत तदा यगः करोति मैत्रीमय दूषिता गुणाः। स्थिति समीच्योभयया परीचक करोत्यवज्ञोपहतं प्रथगजनम् ॥ २४॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — यदा महान (इतरेण मह) विग्रज्ञाति (विकडाचरण करोति) तटा यश इत (नाशित खात), अथ (पचान्तरे) में ती करोति तटा (महत ) गुणा दूषिता । (इति) उभयथा स्थिति (उभयपचे व्यापार) समीचा (विचार्या) परीचक (विवेचक) पृथग्जनम (इतरजन) अवज्ञोपहत (तिरस्कारयुक्त) करोति।

Beng — যদি মহৎ, সাধাবণ লোকেব সহিত বিবোধ কবে, তবে মহতেব যশোহানি ঘটে, আব যদি সে মিত্রতা করে তবে তার গুণগুলি মলিন হইষা যায়। এই ভাবে হুই পক্ষেবই ব্যাপাব বিচাব কবিয়া বিবেচক ব্যক্তি নীচজনকে অনাদব দ্বাবা উপেক্ষা কবেন।

Eng—If a great one fights against a low one then his fame is affected, on the other hand if he contracts friendship with the low then his merits are soiled. Thus considering the matter of both the alternatives the high one slights the low one

Expl -Easy, see Eng

Mallı — तर्ह्ण नीचे कोहशीहत्ति — द्रत्याशद्धा सोपपत्तिकमाच — यदिति। 'यदा विग्टज्ञाति' विक्षाद्ध, प्रथम्जनेन (१ मह) इति श्रेष, 'तदा यशो हत' नाश्चित भवेत। 'अय मै वी करोति' तटा 'गुणा दूषिता' भवेग्यरिति श्रेष। इति 'उभयथा स्थिति समीत्य' प्रतक्ष विमृष्य (१ विमृश्य) 'परीचक' विवेचक 'पृथम्जन' नीचजनम् 'अवज्ञापहतम' अवज्ञा अनादरेण उपहत तिरस्कृत 'करोति' उपेचते दृत्यं ॥ २८॥

# Charcha

- 1 विग्रज्ञाति—वि + ग्रह् + लटात। Fights Nom उन्नत, understood Note that वि + ग्रह means "Fighting" here
- 2 इतम—हन + त कर्ति। Nom यश । Here इन has the sense of loss (नाश) hence instransitively used. But in the sense of killing it is usually transitive as तत धीरता न विहन्छि। in sl 23 etc.
  - 3 अथ-An अन्यय having the sense of पचान्तर here
  - 4 करोति-क् + चटति। Contracts Nom, उन्नत or महान्।
- 5 मैं तौम्—िमित is friend तस्त्र भाव इति मित्र + अण् + डीप् स्त्रियाम् = मैं तौ friendship, ताम i obj, of करोति।
  - 6, दुषिता -- दुष + णिच् + क्त कर्म णि। Qual गुणा here,
- 7 स्थितिम—स्थिति is वस्तुस्थिति i, e the matter or fact , obj, of समीत्थ ( = सम + ईच + स्थिप )।

- 8, उभयथा—उभ + थाल् ( प्रकारवचने ) = उभयथा in both ways An अव्यय—here, adv Qual ममीस्य।
- 9 अवज्ञोपहतम्—अवज्ञा is slight उप + हन + क्ष कर्मण = उपहतम् depreciated, insulted, अवज्ञया उपहत २ तत—। तम। Pred to प्रयंगजनमा। प्रयंक is an अव्यय usually meaning separate i, e, low, प्रयंक जन, कर्म घा—। तम।
- 10 Voice—यदा विग्टस्तते ( नोच ) तदा यशमा हतेन भागते मौती क्रियते तदा गुणे दूषितभायते परीचकिण पृथग्जन अवज्ञीपहत क्रियते।
- 11 Remark—Here Arjuna's argument is-great one's fight with a low destroys his fame, his friendship with him defiles his merits so in both ways a low one is to be shunned. Thus the अल्डार is काव्यलिइ here, compare "मसुद्रान् मृतिमनार्यं सङ्गात वर विरोधीप मम महावाभि" and "वज दुर्ज नस मर्थ भज माधुसङ्गमम्", also "नीसव्य परिवाज्यम्" etc
  - 25 So I forgive his haughty words, but if he forcibly takes away my arrow he will suffer the consequences thereof

मया खगान् इन्तुरनेन हेतुना विरुद्धमाचेपवचस्तितिचितम्। धरार्धमेष्यत्यय चप्स्यते गतिं धिरोमणिं दृष्टिविषाज्ञिष्टचतः॥ २५॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — अनेन हेतुना मया मृगान् हन्तु विरुद्धम् ( उद्धत ) आचिपवच ( तिरस्कारवचन ) तितिचितम् ( सोढम् )। अध ( स ) अरार्थमेष्यति (आगिनिष्यति) तदा दृष्टिविषात ( सर्पात ) शिरोमिष जिष्ठचत गति ( मरखदशा ) खप्यने ( प्राप् स्थति )।

Beng — এই কাবণেই আমি মৃগহস্তা ব্যাধেব উদ্ধৃত তিবস্কাবৰচন সহু কৰিয়াছি। আব বদি সে শবটী লইবাৰ জন্ম আসে তবে সূৰ্পেব শিবোমণি গ্ৰহণেচ্ছুৰ ন্যায়, তাৰ মৰণদশা ঘটিৰে।

Eng—For this reason I have tolerated his haughty insulting words, but if he comes to take this arrow, then he will share the fate of one who wishes to take the gem on the hood of the poisonous snake

[ N B In other words, as taking the gem on the hood of a venomous viper endangers life, so taking of this arrow will endanger the life of your master, Kiratapati ]

Expl-See Eng, above.

Malli.—उपस हरबाह, मंति। 'अनेन हितना' सिस्वियहानथलेन कारकीन 'मया मृगान् हन्तु' त्याधस्य सम्बन्धि [हन्ते टन्प्रत्यय। अतएव 'न लोकात्यय—''
इत्यादिना षष्ठीप्रतिषेध ] 'निरुद्धम्' अतिपरुषम् 'आर्चे पवच ' तिरस्कारवचन 'तितिचित 'सोटम्'। ननु मख्यानङ्गोकारे वलात् (? किरातपित ) शर ग्रहीष्यित—इत्याशद्दा आह, शरीत। 'अथ शराथम एष्यति', हष्टी विष यस्य तस्मात 'हष्टिविषात'
सर्पविशेषात 'शिरामणि जिष्ठचत ग्रहीतुमिच्छत 'गति' दशा लप स्थतं'
प्राप्स्ति।। २५।

# Charcha

- 1 हेत्ना—हेती वृतीया।
- 2 मृगान् इन्तु इन + तृन् = इन्ता killer Here इन् being तृत्रन्त, its कर्म ( अनुत्रक्तमं ) does not take षष्ठा in connection with the क्षत in इन्तृ, for षष्ठा in such cases is barred by the rule "न लोकाव्यवनिष्ठायलर्घतृनाम्"। hence मृगान् takes कर्म णि २या।
- 3 त्राचिपवचः─न्याचिपस्य (त्रप्रमानस्य ) वचः (वचनम)। ६तत─। उक्तकर्मः of तितिचितम्।

- 4 तितिचितम्—तिज + सन् + क्ष कर्म णि = तितिचितम् is tolerated. Its मन्क कर्ता is मया। The rule "गुप्तिजिक्दम्य सन्" (i.e, सन् comes after the roots गुप, तिज, कित )—enjoins सन् after तिज here in the sense of चमा by the varttika "निन्दाचमाव्याधिप्रतीकारेषु सन् दखते"।
- 5 शरार्थं म-- शराय इदम् इति शरार्थम्, a नित्यसमास of ४थीं तत-class by the rule'' अर्थेन नित्यसमास विशेषालिङ्गता च वक्तव्या''। Adv, qualoual
  - 6 एथिति—इ म्लुट्सिति। Comes Nom स ।
  - 7 अथ-An अव्यय meaning "प्रदि" here
- 8 लप्स्यते—लभ+लृट्स्यते। Shall attain Nom म (किरात-पति)।
- 9 इष्टिविषात—इष्टो विष यस्य, वहु—। तस्मात । This is the mane of a poisonous snake whose sight paralyses one अपादाने भूमी by the rule "भ वसपायेपादानस"।
- 10 जिल्लात यहोतुमिच्छत इति यह + मन + लट स्थाने यत = जिल्लात्त क्षांक्षेत्र सामा प्राप्त क्षांचित्र wishing to take, तस्य। An adj used substantively श्री है इसी, related to गतिम। As taking of धिरोमिण—of such snake destroys one's life, so taking of श्रम will endanger your master's. Compare, "क कर प्रसार्थित प्रमग्तस्वित्र'—Kumar, V sl 43
  - 11 Voice—अह तितिचितवान् एष्यते गति लप्यते तेन।
    - 26 Then the Knata goes off to his master

दतीरिताक्तमनीलवाजिन' जयाय दृत. प्रतितच्ये तेजसा । ययौ समीप' ध्वजिनीमुपिष्ठुष: प्रसन्नरूपस्य विरूपचचुष: ॥ २६॥ Prak - Easy

Prose — इति ( अनेन प्रकारिय ) इरिताक्कतम ( कथिताभिप्रायम ) अनोल-वाजिनम् ( अर्जुनिमित्यर्थ ) टूत जयाय नेजसा प्रतितर्ज्य ( भीष्वियता ), ध्वजिनौम ( सेनाम् ) उपेशुष ( प्राप्तस्य, सङ्कतस्य इत्यर्थ ) प्रसन्नदृषस्य विद्याचन्त्रष्य ( विद्याचन्त्रष्य भिवस्य ) समीप यया ।

Beng — এইভাবে নিজ্ঞাভিপ্রায ব্যক্ত কবিলে পব অর্জ্জনকে পবা-জিত কবিবাব জন্ম দৃত প্রতাপেব সহিত ভয় দেখাইযা, সেনাসহিত প্রসন্মৃত্তি (নিজ্ঞাভূ) ত্যাস্বকেব নিকট ফিবিযা গেল।

Eng —The messenger (kırata) then having vehemently intimidated Arjuna (the white-horsed one) who ventilated his mind thus, and wishing victory over him approached Siva (Kıratapatı), united with his army, of pleasing countenance and of deformed eyes

Expl —See Eng

Mallı — इतीति । 'इति' इत्यम् 'ईरिताकूतम्' उक्ताभिप्रायम 'अनीलवाजिन' अतिताअम् अजुन 'ट्त जयाय नेजसा प्रतापेन 'प्रतितर्जा' अस्मान् अजित्वा क गिसिष्यसि इति भीषयित्वा इत्यर्थ । 'व्वजिनीम उपयुष' सेनासङ्गतस्य 'प्रसन्नरूपस्य' अर्जन प्रति इति शेष । 'विरूपचलुष' ताम्बकस्य 'समीप ययौ'।

# Chaicha

- 1 इति—It is an अध्यय meaning "thus' (अनेन प्रकारिण) here Adverb Qual ईरित in ईरिताकूतम ।
- 2 ईरिताकृतम्—ईर + णिच् + क्त कमे णि = ईरित said आकृत is अभिप्राप्त (desire) ईरितम् आकृत येन, वह । Qual अनीखवाजिनम।
- 3 चनीलवाजिनम—वाजिन 1s horse न नील चनील, notblue 1 e, white चनील वाजिन यस्य, वह । Refers to चजेन । चजन 1s called

श्वीतवाजिन् because he had white hoises in his chariots, and he is श्रज्जन also for महाभागत itself says that he is named अर्जुन for he will do गुइत्तर्म only, obj of प्रतितज्ञा ( = प्रति + तिर्ज + ल्यप्)।

- 4 जयाय—जि + अच् भावे = जय victory, तक्षो । तुमर्थे अधौ by the the rule "तुमया भाववचनात" । Or with a diff constitution (e g जय लब्धम्), जयाय takes कर्मणि अधौ bv the rule "क्रियायो पपट्स्य च कर्मणि स्थानिन"।
  - ठ नेजसा = करणी ३ गा।
- 6 दूत दुगतौ + त = दूत messenger Here it refers to the क्रात। In दृत the vowel is lengthened by the unadisutra "दृतनिभग्न दीर्घय"। Nom to यथौ ( = जा + लिट अ)।
- 7 बिजनोम—बिज is flas बज + इनि सलय = बिजन्। तत स्त्रियाम् डीप = ध्वजिनी an army, ताम । obj of उपेयुष ।
- 8 उपेयुष उप + द ( गतो ) + कसु ( for लिट्) = उपेयिवान् attaining तस्य। Qual विद्यम्च जुष। कसु for लिट is allowed in classical language after सद, वम, श्रु usually, and this past participle कसु after उप + द etc comes in भाषा by the special rule "उपेयिवानन।श्वानमूचानय"।
- 9 प्रसन्नक्षयः प्र+सद + क्ष कर्ष रि = प्रसन्न pleasing प्रमन क्ष यस्य, वह । तस्य। qual विकपचत्त्रपः। Siva, the Kiiatapati was already प्रसन्न on Aijuna for his penance, valour and pluck Thus Malli says "अर्जन प्रति प्रसन्नस्य इति शेष"। Siva in his placid state is also so,
- 10 विद्य &c—विगत द्य यस, वह—by the varithka "प्रादिश्यो धातुजस्य वहुत्रीहिवाचोत्तरपदलीप्य वक्तव्य"। विद्य चचु यस, वह—। तस्य। श्रेषे इष्ठी, related to समीपम। This is a name of Siva (now a

Kinatapati ) because he had deformed eyes This deformity (बैह्प्य) is due to his having three eyes that mar all beauty. Compare "बैह्प्यञ्चाव विनेवलात"—Kshiraswamin, Kalidasa also says in his Kumaia "व्युविह्मालस्यजन्मता" &c

11 Voice—इनेन यर्र &c easy

27 The Kirata-army's march

ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपते । चचाल निर्क्चादवतौ महाचमू । युगान्तवाताभिहतेव क्षव तौ निनादमसोनिधिवीचिमंहति: ॥ २७॥

Prak.-Easy

Plose — तत पताकिनीपते (सेनापते ) अपवादिन (आदेशेन) निर्कादवती (आव्यवती ) महाचम् (विशाला किगतसेना ), युगान्तवाताभिष्ठता (तत ) निनार्ट कुर्वती अभौनिधिवीचिम इति इव (मसुद्रोमिं माला इव ) चचाल ।

Beng — তাবপব সেনাপতিব আদেশে সেই বিশাল কিবাতসেন}
শব্দ কবিষা, প্রেল্যবাতক্ষণিত শব্দায্যানা অর্থবোমি সমূহেব গ্রায় অগ্রসব
হুইতে লাগিল।

Expl —Then at the order of the commander-in-chief that huge (Kirata) army gave out an yell and marched on like the bellowing lines of waves rushing on being pressed or agitated by the dissolution-wind

Expl -Easy, see Eng.

Malli — नत इति । 'तत पताकिनोपते ' सेनापते 'अपवादेन' आदेशेन [''अपवादेश्यायदेश '' इति सज्जन ] "िनज्ञादवती'' सन्दवती 'महाचस् ' सेना, 'युगान्तवाताभिष्ठता' युगान्तवाते. अभिष्ठता आन्दीलिता अतएव 'निनाद' कुर्वती' अभीनिधिवीचिस हति अर्थवीर्मिससूह " अ, चचाल''॥ २०॥

#### CHARCHA

- 1 तत तद्द + डिम (धूमी) + तिस म्बार्चे = तत then 1 e, after Kırata's going to Sıva, the Kıratpatı (as said in sl 26) अव्यय। गम्यमानपरशब्दयोगे धूमी।
- 2 अपनाटेन-अप + नद + घज् भावे = अपनाद 1 e, order ( आदिश ) here See सज्जन quoted by Mallı तेन। हिती ३ या।
- 3 पताकिनीपते पताका flag पताका + इनि मलर्थे = पताकिन् having flag 1 e, army क्लियाम् डीप पताकिनी, पताकिनी 15 सेना। तस्या पति, इत्त-। तस्य। भेषे इसी।
  - 4 चचाल-चल+लिटच। rushed on Nom महाचम्।
- 5 निक्रादवती—निक्राद is अत्यक्त सिन। निक्रीद + बतुप् म्लियाम = निक्रादवत्ती sounding, qual महाचम्।
- 6 महाचम् चम् meaning सैना is declined like वधृ। महती चम् इति महाचम् the huge army i e, aimy of the Kiratas, कर्मधा with पुवज्ञाव in महतो। Then again महत becomes महा with त्रात added in ममानाधिकरण्यमाम by the fulle "त्रात्महत ममानाधिकरण्यन्त्रातीययो"।
- 7 युगान्त ctc—अभि + हन + क्र कर्म णि स्त्रियम = अभिहता struck युगस्य अन्त end of a yuga, इ तत—। युगान्तस्य or युगान्ते वात इ तत or सुप्सुपा। तेन अभिहता, ३ तत। qual अभोनिधिवौचिस हति।
- 8 निनाद कुर्वती—Qual वीचिस इति। This is to match the epithet निज्ञादवती।
- 9 अभोनिधि &c—अभोनिधि is sea तस वीचय , तासा स इति (समूइ), ६ तत। This is उपमान of महाचम् । As arrays of sea-waves struck by strong dissolution-wind produces sound in waves and

makes these rush on, so the long lines of Kirata army yelled and rushed on towards Arjuna Agitation of waves by disso lution-wind is a favourite metaphor with our poet, compare—"वारिधीनिव युगान्तवायव कोभयन्तानिभृता गुरुनिष्" XIII 65

10 Voice—महाचम्बा निकाद्रवत्या चे ले सुर्वत्या वाताभिष्ठतया वीचि-म हत्या इव।

28 The wind was favourable then

रणाय जैव प्रदिश्चित्रव त्वरा तरिङ्गतालम्बितकेतुसन्ति । पुरो वलाना सघनाम्बुशीकर श्रनै: प्रतस्थे सुरभि: समीरण: ॥२८॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — जे व ( जयनशील ) तरिङ्गतालिक्ति तेतुसन्ति ( तथा ) सघनाम्बु-शीकर सुरिक्ष समीरिण ( वायु ) रणाप लगा प्रदिशन् इव ( रणाय सेना लग्यन्निव ) (सैन्याना ) पुर शनै प्रतस्थे ( ववी इत्यथ )।

Beng —জয়স্চক (অর্থাৎ অমুকুল) স্থগন্ধ বায়, পতাকাসমূহকে তরঙ্গিতভাবে অবস্থিত বাধিষা, সাক্রজলকণা বহন কবিষা এবং যুদ্ধেব জন্ম সৈশ্রদিগকে স্ববায়ুক্ত কবিষা, সৈশ্রদেব অগ্রে আগ্রে ধীবভাবে (অর্থাৎ মৃত্নু মন্দ ভাবে) প্রবাহিত হইতে লাগিল।

Eng —Favourable fragrant breezes making the line of flags fluttering, carrying thick particles of waters and hastening as if the army for the fight, blew on gently before that army (of the Kiratas).

Expl —When the Kırata army marched against Aıjuna, then favourable fragrant gentle wind was blowing before them This was not only an auspicious indication of victory but it also made the flags uniformly fluttering and hastened the whole army for a victorious battle

Malli — रणायिति। जेता एव 'जैंब' जयनशील, अनुकृत्न इत्यय [ जयते वृद्धन्तात प्रज्ञादित्वात स्वायं अण्पत्यय ] 'तरिक्षतालस्वितकेतुसन्ति' तरिक्षत सञ्चाततरङ्ग यथातथा आलिस्वता अवस्थिता केतुमन्ततयो प्रेन स ! सह घरे सान्दे अस्व शोकरे वर्तामान 'सघनास्व शोकर , सुरिक्ष 'सृगस्य 'ममीरण' वायु 'रणाय त्वरा प्रदिश्चित्व' त्वरयित्व 'वलाना' मैन्याना 'पुर' अर्थो 'अने प्रतस्यो' प्रस्थित , ववी इत्यथ ॥ २८॥

# CHARCHA

- 1 रणाय—रण battle तस्मै। कर्मणि उद्यो by the rule "क्रियाधींप-पदस्य च कर्मणि स्थानिन"। Thus रणाय=रण प्रवर्त्ती यतुम।
- 2 जैत —िज + तृन् ताच्छी त्ये = जेता a victor जैता एव इति जेतृ + अय् खार्ये प्रजादि = जैत victorious i e, auspicious and favourable See also Malli and compare "जैताभरणम्' in Raghu XVI 72 Qual समीरण।
- 3 प्रदिशन्—प्र+दिश+ लट स्थाने शतृ = प्रदिशन् ordering, prompting Qual सनीरण ।
- 4 तरिङ्गत &c—केत is flag केत्ना सन्ति (समूह) ६ तत। तरिङ्ग म्द्रत्व ज्ञातार्थे = तरिङ्गतम् fluttering, ज्ञालम्बित is held or made, तरिङ्गतम् (यद्या तथा) अवलम्बिता, सृप्सुपा—made fluttering, and this was due to wind, wind made flags flutter in the air, तरिङ्गतालम्बिता केतुसन्ततय येन ६, वह। Which made lines of flags (there) fluttering (in the air), This uniform fluttering of flags is also auspicious

- 5 सवनास्त्रणोकर अस्वना शिकरा, particles of water, ६ तत। घना अस्त्रणोकरा dense particles of water, कर्मधा। ते सह वर्तभान सघनास्त्रणोकर, or सहघनास्त्रणोकर। वह—। Qual ममोरण। This suggests the शैल्यगुण of वायु at that time It was also सुरभि, and सन्द as is indicated by शर्न प्रतस्थी।
- 6 प्रतस्थे प्र + स्था + लिट श्रः। Blew on Nom ममीरणः। "समवप्रविभ्य स्थः" इति श्रवात्मनेपदमः।
- 7 Voice—जैबेण अलिम्बितकेतुसन्तिना सचनाम्बुशीकरेण सुरिभना समोरिणन प्रतस्थे।
- 8 पुर अगे। पूर्व + डि (७मी) + असि खार्य = पुर (अवाय), by the rule" प्वाधरावराणाम असि पुर् अध् अवय एषाम्" पूव, अधर, अवर in सप्तमी &c take असि खार्य and are changed respectively to पुर्, अध् and अव्। अधि ७मी। अवायलात विभक्तिलीप। Compare" असु पुर प्रश्नि देवदाक्तम"— Rag II Kalidasa also uses in Kumara the unusual पुरत in the sense of पुर, compare "इय् तेन्या पुरती विडस्थना"।

29 The tumult of the army periodes all the quarters

जयारवच्चे डितनादमूच्छि तः यरासनज्ञातलवारणध्विनः । श्रस भवन् भूधरराजकुच्छिषु प्रकम्पयन् गामवतस्तरे दिशः ॥ २८॥

Plak — शरासनजातलवारणध्विन दिश अवतस्तरे [ The sound of the leather fence worn in the left hand by warriors to protect the hand from the stroke of the bow-string, and the twang of

bows at the same time coverd all the quarters] How is this possible ?—गाम् प्रतस्पान् दिश अवतस्वरे [The sound shook the earth and then pervaded the quarters] But how can the strong Himalayan region be shaken ?—ध्विन भृषरराजकृत्विषु असम्भवन् गाम् प्रतस्पयन् दिश अवतस्वरे [The sound could not be held in the strong caves of the Himalayan region, so its force shook the entire earth there and pervaded all the quarters] I can't follow you—जयारवर्चे डितनादम् चि त —वि [The sound was enormously augmented by the victorious words uttered by the baids and by the wai-cry of the warriors So Himalyan regions cannot hold it and the force thereof shook the earth and pervaded all the querters around ]

Prose — जयारवच्चे जितनादम्चिकंत (विजयस्चकनादवर्ज्जित ) श्ररासनज्ञा-तलवारणध्वनि (धनुर्गुणानाम श्राघातवारणाना च व्यनि) भृधरराजकुचिषु श्रसभावन् (मानमप्राध्य) गा (सुव ) प्रकम्पयन् दिश श्रवतस्तरे (व्यानश्रे)

Beng —ধমুগুণের শব্দ, ও গুণের আঘাত হইতে হস্তবক্ষার জন্ম পরিহিত তলবারণের ক্রিন, বন্দিগণের ও বীরদের সিংহনাদে বন্ধিত হইষা হিমাল্যের কুন্দিতে (গুহাতে) স্থান না পাইষা তাবৎ ভূতল কাঁপাইষা সমস্ত দিক ব্যপিয়া ফেলিল।

Eng—The sound of the fence worn (in the left hand) to protect it from the stroke of the bow—string being augmented by the laudations of bards and by the victorious warcry of the warriors could not find footing in the caves of the Himalayan region, and shook the earth and pervaded all the quarters

Expl-See Prak and Eng .

Malli — जीति। 'जयारवन्ने डितनाटम्च्हिंत' जयारवे वन्दिना जयजदिति यन्दे न्वेडितनादे सि इनादेश्व मुच्हिंत वर्डित 'शरासनज्ञातलवारणव्यनि,' शरासनज्ञाना धनुर्गु णाना तलवारणाना च ध्वनि 'सूधरराजकुचिषु' गिरिगुहासु 'श्रमभ्यवन्' श्रमान्, श्रवकाश्मलभमान इत्यर्थ । श्रतण्य 'गा' सुव 'प्रकम्प्यन्' [ एतेन वलाना वाङ्ख्यसुक्तम ] 'दिश अवतस्तरे' व्यानशे [ "क्टतश्व स योगादेगुं ण" ] । श्रव मृच्हापदार्थं स्य विशेषणगत्या श्रमभवन्हितुलात काव्यलिङ्गम् । गिरिकृचिह्मपिचया व्यनिराधितस्य श्राधिक्योक्ते श्रधिकालङ्गारश्व । ताभग्राख इयम् श्रमभवन् इति वाञ्चकं विना उत्थाप्यमानीपात्तमृच्हागुणनिमित्ता प्रतीयमाना क्रियोतप्रेचा। ते श्रगागि-भावन मङ्गिर्यं ते इति म चिप (1) ॥ २२ ॥

# Notes on Malli

1 The gist of अलद्वार (figure of speech) here is this—first of all here is काव्य लिंग for the fact of मूर्च्या (in नादम्च्या त) (as an adj clause) is the cause of असमावन, then there is अधिकालद्वार, for the excess of ध्विन the आधेय here, is graeter than आधार 1 e, the गिरिगुहा। Then there is surmise of the क्रिया (क्रियोतमें चा) implied here by the two above figures, without reference to the implication of the adjective असमावन and being due to the attribute मूर्च्या raised here. Lastly these form a स कर being related as अगाणिमाव।

# CHARCHA

1 जयारव etc—भा + रू + अप् भावे = भारव sound भाराव with घज is also optionally correct by the rule "विभाषा भाडि रुप्त वो"। But note that usually रू takes घज when preceded by any उपसर्ग by the general rule "उपसर्ग रूव"। Compare "वयसा विरावे"

in Raghu II, and compare the use of चारव in Bh VII 48. See also note at the end of our Kirat XIII with ref to "चारव विनेने" ॥ जयस्य चारव, ६तत or जयस्चक चारव, णाकपार्थि वादितत। This is the auspicious जयस्विन of the bards attending the aimy. Thus Malli says "विस्ता जय जीति गर्दे"। चिड (स्वाद) + क्र भावे = च्वेडितम war-cry of the सेना। तस्य नाद। जयारवय च्वेडितनाट्य, इन्ह। ताभा मूर्च्छित (वर्डित), ३तत। Qual तलवारणव्यिन। च्विड is taken by some as another form of च्विद (चवाक्रमर्वे स्वादि) and as such it takes गुण when मेटिनिष्ठा follows by the rule 'निष्ठा शोड क्विदिमिदिच्विदिष्ठव"। Hence च्विडित is also sometimes seen

- 2 अरासन etc—शरासन is bow (धनु)। ज्या is bow-string. "मीवीं-ज्या शिश्चिनीगुण"। शरासनस्य ज्या, bow-string, इतत। तल is ज्याधात here i e stroke of bow-string on the left arm तल वायते अनेन इति तल + ह + िषच् + लुग्र करणे = तलवारणम् the leather fence worn on the left hand to protect it from strokes of bow-string. शरासनज्या च तलचारणञ्च, इन्द। तयो ध्विन, इतत। Nom to परितस्तरे। As the bands made twangs of bows, the bow-string striking against the protector thereof also made a sound, both these combined made a terrible व्यक्ति which shook the earth and pervaded all the quarters
- 3 असम्भवन् —सम् + भू + शतृ = सम्भवन् । न सम्भवन् , नजतत । Not finding स्थिति within गिरिगुहा ।
- 4 भूधरराज &c भूधर is mountain here It also means a King भूधराजा राजा इति भूधरराज with समासान टच after राजकृ

final in a तत by the rule "राजाइ सिखध्यष्टच्"। भृधरराजस्य कुचि (गृहा), ६ तत। तेषु। अधि असी।

- 5 अवतसरे अव+स् (स्वादि उभयपदी)+ लिट ए। Covered Nom व्यनि । Its obj here is दिशा। Note that स् क्रागिद also means the same and gives this very sense स्वादि ends in ऋ and क्रागिद in दीर्घ स्। Hence in Voice Ch स्वादि gives स्वयते whereas क्रागिद gives सीय्यते, and in क्र स्वादि yields स्त and क्रागिद gives सीया। Compare विमृत and विसीर्थ। For a similar use of स् Compare "श्रिगोसिर्म हो तसार" in Rag IV 63, also see our notes under अधान से हेन परितसरे" XI 8
  - 6 Voice—मूर्च्छितेन व्यनिना असम्भवता प्रकम्पन्नता अवतस्तिरिः।
    - 30 Sun's rays reflect on the sharp and polished weapons there

निश्चातरीद्रेषु विकाशता गतै.
प्रदीपयद्भिः ककुभामिवान्तरम् ।
वनेसदा हितिषु भिन्नविमहैः
विपुस्कुरे रश्मिमतो मरीचिमिः ॥ ३०॥

Prak —Easy

Prose — निशातरौद्रेषु वनेसदा हितिषु (आयुधेषु) भिन्नविग्रहे (सक्रान्त-सूर्त्तिभ) (ततस्व) विकाशता गर्ते ककुभा (दिशाम) अन्तर प्रदीपयद्भि इव (स्थिते )रिप्रमात (सूर्योस्य) मरीचिभि विषुस्त्रारो (वभासे)।

Beng — কিরাতদেব তীক্ষ (শাণিত) ও ভীষণ আয়ুধসমূহে প্রতিফলিত হইষা, চাবিদিকে বিস্তৃতি লাভ কবতঃ এবং দিক্ সমূহেব অবকাশ উজল কবিষাই যেন সুর্য্যেব কিবণসমূহ বিক্ষুবিত হইতে লাগিল।

Eng —The rays of the sun shone by illuminating the spaces of the quarters as if, for these gained in size being reflected on the sharp (polished) and terrible weapons of the fowlers (Kiratas)

Expl —Easy See Eng

Mallı — निशानिति। निशाना तीच्या अतएव रीद्रा भीषणाय ये तेषु 'निशानरीद्रेषु' [विशेष्यविशेषणयो अन्यतरिवशेष्यविवचायाम इष्टतान विशेषण-ममास ]। वने सीटिन्त इति 'वने सदा' वने चराणा [ "मतमृदिषविदिशिदिच्छिद-जिनीराजासुपसर्गे पि किप्" इति किप्, "ततपुरुषे केति वहुजम" दत्यनुक् ] 'हितिषु' आयुषेषु [ "हिति शस्त्रे पि पुस्त्रियो " इति केशव ] 'शिव्रविग्रंहै' म क्रास्त्रस्तिभि अतएव 'विकाशना' विम्हत्वरता 'गते ' अतएव 'ककुभा' दिशाम् 'अन्तरम' अवकाश 'प्रदीपथद्दिभ' प्रकाशयद्दिभ 'इव' स्थिते [ इति उत्तप्रेचा ] रिश्ममत ' स्थिस्य [ "माद्यपथायाय मतीवी उयवादिभा " इति मतुपी मकारस्य न वकार ] 'मरौचिभि' करे [ 'भास करी मरौचि स्वीपुमयो " इत्यमर ] 'विषुस्पुरे' वभासे [ स्पुरते भावे जिट् ] ॥ ३०॥

# CHARCHA

- 1 निशात etc—नि+शो+क्त कर्त्तर=निशाता, or निश्चिता sharp repolished, this optionality when क्त &c follow is due to the rule "शाच्छोरन्यतरस्याम्"। रीद्र is terrible (भीषण), निशाता च ते रीद्रा, कर्मधा। See Malli तेषु। Qual हितिषु॥ The हिति re, आयुध (weapon) were all so polished and sharp that light reflected on these हितिषु has अधि अभी।
- 2 विकाशता गते Qual मरीचिमि। The sun's lays (मरीचि) being reflected on polished armours, got augmented (विकाशता गता)।

- 3 प्रदापयदिभ प्र + दीप + णिच + शह । Illuminating or lighting up Qual मगोचिमि । The मगोचि already thus विकाशता गत, seemed to illuminate the spaces of the quarters (क्क्कुभाम् अन्तरम प्रदोपप्रदेश मगोचिमि )॥ कक्कम् is usually fem meaning "quarter"। श्रीचे ६ष्ठी । But note कक्कम (अकारान्त) means usually a kind of tree—अञ्चनहच।
- 4 वनेमदाम—वने मौदन्ति इति वन + सट + किप् = वनमद oा वनेमद, the अभी is integularly retained when a क्षत 'tollows &c, by the rule ततपुरूष क्षति वहुलम''। See Mallinath तेषाम। शेषे ६ छी, related to हितिषु।
- 5 भित्रविग्रहै विग्रह is सूर्ति image भिन्ना (म क्रान्ता) विग्रहा (सृत्तिं । प्रेषा, वहु—। तै। Qual मरीचिभि ।
- 6 विषुस्फ्री—स्फ्रि+(तुदादि परस्मैपदौ)+लिट ए भावे। Shone Its अनुक्रकता 18 सरीचिमि ।
  - 7 Voice गता प्रदीपयन्त भिन्नविग्रहा मरीचय पुस्प क ।
    - 31 But Shiva (Kiratapati) shone above all

उद्दृढवचः:स्थिगितैकदिड् सुखी विक्कष्टविस्फारितचापमग्डलः। वितत्य पचद्वयमायतं वभी विसुग्रेणानामुपरीव मध्यगः॥ १३॥

Prak -- Easy.

Prose — उट्टबच स्थिगितैकदिङ्मुख ( उन्नतीरसा आच्छादितैकदिग्विभाग )। विक्षष्टावेस्मारितचापमण्डल ( আक्षष्टभुष्क इति यावत् ) विभु ( किरातरूप शिव ) आयत पचंदय ( पार्श्वं इय ) वितत्य ( विस्तृत क्षता ) गणाना मध्यग ( अपि) उपरि ( स्थित ) दव वभी।

Beng — উন্নতবক্ষঃ দ্বাবা দিঙ্মগুলেব এক ভাগ আচ্ছাদিত কবিয়া নিজ বন্ধঃখণ্ড সজোবে ও শব্দসহকাবে আকর্ষণ কবিষা কিবাতবেশ শিব নিজ বিশাল পার্শ্বয় (আবো) বিস্তাব কবিষা গণগণেব মধ্যভাগে পাকিষাও ঔন্নত্যহেতু সকলেব উপবেই যেন বিবাজ করিতে-ছিলেন।

Eng —Kınatapatı Sıva who by his bload chest covered one side of the quarter and who fully drew his circle of bow, though in the very midst of the Gana-army, still shone above all by thus spreading his broad sides

Expl—Knatapati Siva by his usual statule surpressed all others of the Gana-aimy now appearing as किरातमें । So broad was his chest that it seemed to cover up one side of the quarter, and now when he drew his bow fully, his broad sides too got expanded and this made him greater as If, and he outclassed all others by his height and so by his weight too

Mallı — उट्टे ति । 'उट्टवच स्थगितैकदिङ्मुख ' उट्टे न उन्नतेन वचसा स्थगितम् आच्छादितम् एकम एकतर दिङ्मुख येन स । 'विक्रष्टविस्कारितचाप-मण्डल ' विक्रष्टम् आक्रष्टम् अतएव विस्कारित निर्घोषित चापमण्डल येन स 'विभु' शिव 'आयत' विस्तृत 'पन्द्वय' पार्श्वच्य 'वित्तव्य' स्वमहिन्ना व्याष्य ['पच साध्य-गरुत पार्श्वमहाय वनभित्तिषु'' इति व जयन्तो ] 'गणाना मध्यग' मध्यस्थोपि 'उपरि' स्थित 'इव वभौ'। मर्शानतवात तथा लच्चित इत्यथ (1)॥ ३१॥

#### Notes on Malli

1 The sense is—he approved so twing to his all surpassing height

[ N B — This stiggests ভানস আলভাবে here ]

- 1 उद्द etc—उद्+वह्+त=उद्द broad स्थिगत is covered दिश सुखम दिह सुखम the end of quarter एकम दिह सुखम् इति एक दिह सुखम one end (or side) of the quarter उद्द वच, कर्मधा—। तन स्थिगतम, ३ तन—। ताहश्म एकदिह सुखम येन स, वह—। Qual विभु । His long stature covered one side or end of the quarter
- 2 विक्रष्ट etc—वि । क्रष + क वर्म षि = विक्रष्ट drawn ( आक्रष्ट )। वि + स्मार्ग + क वर्म षि = विस्मारित expanded विक्रष्ट च तत विस्मारितम, कर्म धा—। Which is drawn and expanded (so as to make a twang sound)। e, fully drawn चापस्य (धनुष्ठ) मण्डलम, १ तत—। विक्रष्टविस्मारित चापमण्डल येन, वह—। Qual विमु। That is—he was in an attitude to fight out his enemy Again this attitude made his broad sides all the more expanded (आयत पचहय वितस्य), and he appeared all the more surpassing in size
- 3 वितत्य—वि + तन + ख्यप्। having stretched, compare "वितत्य शाई म" in Bh III
  - 4 वभौ—भा+ लिट अ। Shone Nom विस्।
- 5 उपरि—An श्रव्यय here meaning उपरिस्थित । Thus it is here used as adj to विभु , or adv Qual स्थित understood
- 6 Remark —Though गणाना मध्यग, still by his superhuman stature he outshone all and seemed above all (उपरि स्थित इव वभौ)। For a description of fighting attitude, compare—"वितत्य गार्ड कवच पिनद्य तस्थौ सिस ग्रामयिषु सितेषु सौमितिरचिभुवम उज्जिहान"—Bhatti III
  - 7 Voice—स्थागतिदृड मुखेन विस्कारितचापेन विभुना वभे

## चतुर्दशः सगः

32 The forest sorrouded by Gana-army

सुगेषु दुगेषु च तुल्यविक्रमैः जवाटहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः। गणैरविच्छे टनिरुडमावभौ वन निरुच्छासमिवाकुलाकुलम्॥ ३२॥

Prak,-Easy,

Prose — सुगेषु च टुगेषु ( स्थानेषु ) तुन्यविक्रमें, अह पूर्वि कया ( अहमहमि-कया ) जवात ( वेगेन ) यियासुभि ( यातुमिच्छुभि ) गणै (किरातरूपै प्रमथगणै ) अविच्छे टिनिकडम ( अविच्छे देन विहितम ) आकुलाकुलम ( आकुलप्रकार ) वने निकच्छास ( कडश्वासम ) इव आवभौ।

Beng,—স্থগম ও তুর্গম স্থানে তুল্যবিক্রম, "আমিই পূর্বে ষাই" এই অভিমানে স্বেগে ধাবিত হইতে ইচ্ছা কবিষা (কিবাতদৈশুরূপী) প্রমথগণ অবিচ্ছেদে ধাবমান হইষা (মনে হইল যেন) বনটীকে আকুল ও কন্ধাস কবিষা তুলিল।

Eng —The forest appeared disturbed and of checked breath being sorrounded by the unceasing march of the Ganas—who forcibly rushed on with the vanity 'I will go first' and whose enterprise was equal both on accessible and maccessible tracts

Expl—The Gana army's onward march and rush was equally progressive both on accessible and inaccessible places (1 e, even and uneven tracts) And everyone of them forcibly rushed on with this idea that "I will go first". More over the army was extremely vast and so their march was unceasing,

and the forest surrounded of oppressed by this unceasing march seemed extremely disturbed and breathless as well. In other words their dense and continual march so much flooded the forest that everything seemed disturbed and choked there.

- 1 सुगेषु, दुर्गेषु सु + गम + ख अधिकरणे = सुग accessible place Similarly दुर् + गम + ड अधिकरणे = दुर्ग inaccesible place like fort hill &c, तेषु। अधि अभी। Here अधिकरणे ड after गम preceded by सु and दुर् comes by the Varttika "सुद्रोरधिकरणे डो वक्तव्य"।
- 2 तुल्यविक्रमें —तुल्य विक्रम (शक्ति ) येषा, वहु—। तै । Qual मर्गो । This shows their indomitable prowess
- 3 जनात—जु + श्रप्भाने = जन force, velocity तस्मात । हेतौ ध्मी। vor ख्यप्लोपे कर्माण ध्मी । Thus जनमाश्रित्य = जनात्।
- 4 अह पूर्वि कया अह पूर्वि म (=I first'') इति अह पूर्वि म् सुप्सुपा। तत खार्षे कन् = अह पूर्विकम्, स्त्रियाम अहपूर्विका, तया। The idea — "that

I will go first" is the mode of warnors in an enterprising march, or—अह पूर्व कम् असास इति मलयों यो उन् (६क) प्रत्यय स्त्रियाम् = अह पूर्व का। ३या। करणे ३या। Mallinatha derives अहपूर्व का क्षड पूर्व म, सुप्सुपा। तस्य भाव इति मनोज्ञादिलात बुज्। And lastly he supports want of इद्धि in अह पूर्व when बुज् follows, by प्रवोदरादिलात इद्धाभाव। But as the मनोज्ञादि list of any book does not contain the word अह पूर्व so we prefer our above derivation than Malli's, derive अहमहमिका (meaning egoism) thus—अहमह शब्द ख्यते इति अह-शब्द वोसाया दिले बीह्यादिलात उन्। निपातनात टिलोपाभाव। As regards अह पूर्वका, Bhanuji says "अह पूर्वमह पूर्वम्' इति योधाना धावनिक्रयाया"। See also Amaia quoted by Malli

- 5 विवासुभि —वा + सन् + च = विवासु । ते । Qual, गर्ण । Their such attitude in marching shows their victorious cheerful spirit
  - 6 गर्ण-करणे ३या।
- 7, अविच्छेद &c—विच्छेद is break, अविच्छेद is non-break, continuous नि+ रूध + त कर्म णि = निरुद्ध checked, or oppressed अविच्छेदेन निरुद्धम् checked by ther continuous (march) ३तत। Qual, वनम।
  - 8, जावभी-जा+भा+लिट अ। appeared, Nom, वनम्।
- 9, निरुक्कासम्—उक्कास is breath निरस्तम् उक्कासमस्रात, वह । निरुक्कासम् is without breath i, e, continual march of the vast गण-army so pressed the forest all around that it seemed to be suffocated Qual वनम्।
- 10 श्राकुलाकुलम् भाकुलप्रकारम् इति प्रकारे दिल by the rule "प्रकारे गुणवचनस्य"। Then the whole is like a कम धारय compound by

the rale 'जल प्रयावद्क्तरीयु'। And vie get आकुल कुलसा Qual, बलसा

13 Then to whit erpanus the site on upred

तिरोस्तिष्यभ्वनिकुञ्जरोधसः

ममय्रवानाः सत्त्मातिरिक्तताम् ।

किरातसैन्यैरिषधाय रेचिता

सुव चणं निम्नतयेव भेजिरे ॥ ३३॥

P k-Hisy

Beng — বিবাহদৈয়েবর্ত্ত পর্দাতস্থ গলেব, কুন এবং তইদেশ আন্ফাদিত হওষায় ভূপ্রদেশ সহসাউচে হইষা গেল এবং দেই স্থান আনুফ দিত ও বিক্তীকত হওষায় আবাব ক্ষণবালেব জ্বা নিম্নতা প্রাপ্ত হইল।

Ling —The mountaneous regions having its caves, bowers and edges of slopes (banks) covered by the Kirata army suddenly attained height and being vacated thereafter attained lowness for a moment

Expl —See Eng

Mall1—तिरोहिनेति। "किरातसैन्यै, तिरोहितस्वधनिकुञ्जरोधम" तिरे - हितानि इद्धानि स्थानिकुञ्जरोधासि गर्तं कुञ्जत्यानि यासाता स्वतप्य 'भृव' प्रदेशा 'महसा स्विदिक्तताम' उत्तानता 'समझ्वाना' स्वस्रुव्त्य तथा 'श्रिधाय' आच्छाय रेचिन।' विज्ञीकना सुक्ता 'वया निचतया' गाम्धेर्यों या 'मेजिरी इद्धे प्राप्ता इव इत्युतप्रचिता। सैन्यै या भृवो व्याप्तासा उत्ताना प्रतेपन्ती, स्वकासा एव निचा प्रतीदन्ते इत्यश् (1)॥ ३३॥

## Notes on Malli

1 The sites covered by the army appeared high and those wheatel by them seemed low

- 1 तिरोहित ctc—ितरस् is an अव्यय meaning dis-appearance िरस् + धा + क कर्म छ = तिरोहित concealed, here covered तिरम् is a गित by the rule "तिरोहत्तवों" and तिरोहितस् is a case of गित तत्। It is however optionally a गित when क follows by the rule "विभाषा क्रि"। But in cases like तिरोहके, प्राइसमित there is no ममाम owing to the piohibition "उपपरमितड"—in उपपर is compounded but not with i तिङ्क word It is merely placed before दघे &c by the rule "ते प्रागमातों"। अस is caves, निकुश्च is bower, रीभम् is edge of slopes or bank (तह)। असस्य निकुश्च सेम्बः इन्हः तिरोहितानि अमितकुञ्चरोधाम यासाम्, वह। ता। Qual, सन।
- 2 समन्न वाना सम + अश (खादि व्याप्ती or प्राप्ती &c) + शानच ् कर्त वि = समन्न वाना attaining (here), Qual सुव। The स्प्रदेश there being covered over by किरातसँ व attained loftiness ( अतिरिक्तताम् समन्न वाना)।
- 3 अपिषाय—अपि धा + ख्यप्। Having covered, पिषाय is also correct This is due to the Karika "वष्टिभागुरिरज्ञोपनवाष्योर्क्षपसर्गयो आपर्यापि इल्लाना यथा वाचा निया दिया"। Comp "सुजङ्गपिहितद्दारमे पातालनियितिष्ठति"—Rag
- र् विता —रिच + णिच् + त कभेषि = रेचित vacated, emptied Quan, सुन। Its अनुत कर्ता is किरातसेन्यें।
  - ठ चक्-व्याप्ताचे २ या ।

- 6. निम्नतया-- निम्नता is lowliness, गभीरता। अनुत्रतकत्ता of
- 7 भोजिरो—भज+ लिट इरो कर्मी ए। It agrees with उत्तकर्म भुव here
  - 8 Voice—निम्नता समग्रुवान भुव etc वभाज ।
    - 34 The forest as if gone down

पृथूक्पर्धेरस्त् ब्रह्मतातिः जवानिकापूर्णितशालचन्दना । गणाधिपाना परितः प्रसारिणो वनान्यवाञ्चीव चकार संहति ॥ ३४॥

Prak —Easy

Prose — पृष्टूरुपर्यं सहस्रक्षताति ( विश्वालसक् यिचिप्तलताप्रताना) जवानिला-घूर्णितशालचन्दना ( वेगवातश्वमितशालचन्दनहचा ) परित प्रसारिणी गणाधिपाना स इति ( गणनायकसमूह ) वलानि अवाश्वि ( नीचानि ) इव चकार।

Beng — বিশাল উরুদেশদ্বাবা লতাপ্রতান বিক্ষিপ্ত ভূকবিষা এবং বেগজ্জ বায়ুদ্বাবা তত্রস্থ শাল ও চন্দনবৃক্ষ বিঘূর্ণিত কবিয়া চতুর্দিকে বিসবণশীল গণনাষকসমূহ তাবৎ বনটাকে যেন নীচুই কবিষা ফেলিল।

Eng —The leaders (commanders) of the ganas spreading all around, made the forest as if gone down, by scattering the creepers there with their thighs, by whirling Sala and Sandal trees there by the wind due to their velocity

Expl —The mad and infuriated onrush of the gana leaders scattered the creepers there and whirled the Sala and Sandal trees and thus as if made the forestlow and gone down See also Eng Malli — 'पृथूकपर्यं सहस्रह्मताति' पृथुमि विश्वाले उक्षि सक्धिम पर्यक्रा चिप्ता हस्त्यो जतातत्यो यया सा 'जवानिलाध प्रांत्रशालचन्दना' जवानिलेन विगमा-किनेन त्राम् पूर्णं ता भमिता शाला सजंतरव चन्दनानि च यया सा [ "प्राकारहच्यो गाल सर्जातक स्मृत" इति शास्त ] 'परित' सर्वं प्रसारिखी' प्रभरकशीला 'गणाधिपाना स हित' समूह वनानि श्रवाखि नुग्व्जानि 'इव' नीचानीव दत्यर्थ 'चकार' इतुग्तप्रेचा। [ श्रवाखित श्रवोभवित श्रवपूर्वोदखने किप् (? किन)। "स्यादवाडप्यधीसुख" इत्यमर ]॥

- 1 पृथुक &c—पृथव ऊरव, कर्मधा। तै पर्यस्ता (चित्रा ) इतत। लताना ततय (सन्ताना ), इतत। इहती लतातित, कर्मधा with पुवदभाव। पृथूक्पर्यंसा वहन्नताततय यया मा, वहु। Qual (गणाधिपाना ) महित।
- 2 जवनिल etc—जव is force जवस्य or जवजन्य श्रानिल, इतत or श्राकपार्थि वादितत्। The wind due to force of a man (or object) श्राघूर्णित whirled down or made topsy-turvy जवानिलेन श्राघूर्णित, इतत। श्रालाश चन्दनाश, इन्ह। जवानिलाघुर्णिता श्रालचन्दना यथा, वहु। Qual सहित।
- 3 परित प्रसारिकी—प्र+ सृ + किन कर्त्त र साधुकारिक स्त्रियाम् = प्रसारिकी spreading Qual स इति । For a similar idea compare "परिती विसारिका निजेन तेजसा"—Raghu परित is an श्रवाय meaing सर्वेत ।
- 4 चकार—क्र + लिट अ। Made, Nom महित and its obj is वनानि here
- 5 अवाखि—Pred, to वनानि। अवाच् means low down अव+
  अख + किन् = अवाक्। The affix is किन् and not किप् as in Malli,
  The rule in full is "ऋतिग्दधक् सुगुणिग्-अञ् युजि—क ्षाञ्च"।
  - 6, Voice,—स हत्या प्रसारिखा पर्ध सलतातत्या बनानि चिक्रिरे ।

35 At this Arjuna was fur ious

तत<sup>ः</sup> सद्धें प्रतनु तपस्यया सदसुतिचामसिवैकवारणम् । परिज्वलन्त निधनाय भूसतां दहन्तमाशा दव जातवेदमम्॥ ३५॥

[ N, B -Slok is 35 42 form a complete sentence ],

 $P_{1OSC}$ ,—तत सर्व तपस्यया (तपस्य्यं या ) प्रतन् (क्रांग्र) सदस्वित्रामस जनवारणम इव (एकाभिन सत्त्राजमिव ) स्थितम्, (त्राः) भूसता निधनाः प्रार्व्यलन्तम्, आणा (दिण ) दहन्त जातविदसम् (चित्रम्) दव स्थितम् (दन न न जिन्सम् समा समासिंह् —sl, 42)।

Beng — তাবপৰ দৰ্পৰক্ত (আত্মিৰ্ভবিতাযুক্ত), তপশৰ্মা চাৰা কুশ, মদস্ৰাৰ হৈতু কুশ একাকী মন্ত গছেৰ সাম স্থিত, এৰ বাজগণেৰ বিনাশজ্য তপোৱাৰা জাজন্ম।ন, আৰ দিণ্বিদিগ্প্পাপ্তৰ। দীপ্তাগ্ৰিব যাম স্থিত অৰ্জুনকে গণগণ প্ৰোৱ হুইন।

Eng,—The Ganas attained Aijum (Anilavajin = the white horsed one), full of self confidence, emiciated through pen nice remaining alone like a lordly tusker waned through rutting, sharing to kill the kings and stationed like the Friegod lighting up the quarters,

I'pl-Inst Sec It

किंद्री। - अवाष्ट्रित हान जर्जन वर्ष परम् शकान तर्भियोग ह तत इत्यादिन। (१) 'ततः घटपं' सर्घर काल सारं 'तपस्य तपस्य था तपस्य था तपस्य भी कालनात (१) कालनात्। किंद्रांभप्रवर्ष टाष् । प्रसमं' जरूम, अंतर्य भन्म तिर्वे किंद्री सर्वेष्ट्र वेर्ष्टिक्षिक व्यक्ष स्वाप (क्षांभिष्ट्र) किंद्री किंद्रांभ महिन् 'रकवारणस' एका किन 'गजिसिक स्थितस' इत्यपसा । पुन 'अध्यती राजा 'निधनाय' नाश्य प्रित्वलन्त तिजस्विनसं अतएव 'आधा' दिश इङ्ग्त आतिबेंद्स सिवें अग्निमिव 'स्थितस' इत्यपसालद्वार । [''क्षप्रीटयोनिज्यं ननी जातवेटा सन्नर्सेत'' इत्यसर ॥ ३५॥

- 1 सदर्प स्—दर्प is bing, here it means self confidence due to internal strength and power, दर्गण सह वर्त्त सान सदर्प or सहदर्प वह। तम्। Qual, अनीलवाजिनम् [in sl, 42],
- 2, तपस्यया—तप चरति इति तपस् + काङ् = तपस्य (नामधान) + अ स्त्रियाम = तपस्या penance तया। करसे तथा। He was तपस्यया प्रतन्, so he was full of दण due to self confidence. Here "तपस्यतं काजन्तात" in Malli is a slip, it should be तपस्यते काङनाह्मः But in spite of काङ्, we get प्रस्ति पूर्व due to the varttika "तपस्य प्रस्ति see XIII, "भवता तपस्यते" and तपस्यते in sl 21 ante
- 5, सद etc—च चये स्वादि + क कर्षि = चाम emaciated, See Malli for rule, सदस्य सृति (चरणम), ६ ततः। तया चाम ३ ततः। तमः। Qual, एकवारणम् (which is उपमान of अनीलवाजिनम्)। एकवारण 15 & solitary elephant As such a मत्तर्ग though emaciated but still shines on even after rutting so was Arjuna, सदम ति shows that the गजे was a मत्त or lordly tusher, For a मत्तगज only ruts,
- 4 निधनाय—कर्मण धर्शी by the rule "क्रियार्थीपपदस्य च कर्मण धर्मिनं"।
- र्के 5 भूमताम भू + स्ट + क्रिय् कर्ता व = भूसत king , नेवाम । क्राइसीमी, व क्रुक्तिक क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्धि क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्थ क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्थ क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्सिसीर्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्धि क्रिसीर्सिसीर्धि क्रिसीर्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्टिसीर्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्सिसीर्द्धि क्रिसीर्ट्य क्रिसीर्ट्सिसीर्टिसीरिसी
  - 6. परिज्वलन्तम्-परि+ज्वल+शह! Qual अनीनमानिनम् of sl 42

Arjuna was practising penance to win Duryodhana and others (See Intro) So he was भूसता निधानाय परिज्यलन्।

- 7 दहन्तम्—दह + शहा Qual जातवेदसमा He (Arjuna) was also like जातवेदस् (fire-god) by lighting up the quarters (श्राशा दहन्तम) by his internal तपोजन्यतेज।
- 8 Voice—सदर् प्रतनु एकवारण इव परिज्वलन् दहन् जातवेदा इव अनीलवाजी गणे समासेदे।

36 Arjuna now takes an arrow

त्रनादरोपात्तप्टतेनसायकं जयेऽनुक्ले सुहृदीव सस्य हम् । प्रनेरपूर्णप्रतिकारपेलवे निवेगयन्तं नयने वलोटधी ॥ ३६ ॥

Prose — जनादरोपात्तधर्ते नसायनम् जनुकू निस्हदीव जये सस्पृहम् (तथा) ज्ञपूर्णप्रतिकारपेलवे (वाणाहरण्डपप्रतिकाराकरणात कोमले, जुद्रे द्रत्यथ ) वलोदधौ जनै नयने निवेशयन्तम (जनीलवाजिन गणा समासेद् -sl 42)

Beng — গণগণ খেতাখ অর্জুনকে প্রাপ্ত হইলেন , অর্জুন অনাদবেব সহিত নিষক্ষ হইতে একটা বাণ তুলিয়া গ্রহণ কবিলেন এবং অমুকূল মিত্রেব স্থায় জ্বেয় স্পূহায়ুক্ত হইলেন , এবং তিনি সেনাসমূদ্রে—যে সেনা বাণাহবণরূপ প্রতিকাব না কবায় ক্ষুদ্রপ্রায় ছিল—ক্রমে দৃষ্টি-নিক্ষেপ কবিলেন।

Eng,—The Ganas attained Arjuna (sl 41) who easily took up and held an arrow and was eagerfor victory as for a favourable friend, further he gradually cast his eyes on the sea-like army that was small to him for not having attained their remedy in taking the arrow back

Expl.—As the Ganas approached and reached Arjuna, he easily and without showing attachment took up an arrow from his quit and held it in his hand ready to strike with it if necessary and he seemed to be eager for and sure of victory. He now cast his eyes on the vast sea like Gana-army and regarded it very small for it could not as yet take back the arrow from Arjuna's command.

Malli — अनादरेति । पुनय 'अनादरोपात्त एते सायकम्' अनादरेण अवगणनया उपात्तो निषडात उड्गतो एतय एक सायको येन त, तथा 'अनुकृष्णे सुद्धदीव जयं सस्पृष्ट जयनिष्कन्तिम्यय । पुनय अपूर्ण न्यून प्रतिकारो वाणाष्टरणप्रत्यपं सद्यो यस्य स । अतएव पेखवो लघु, तिस्मिन् 'अपूर्णप्रतिकारपेलवे वलोदधो' सेनाससुद्रे 'श्ने' असस्पृत्तीण 'नयने' दृष्टी 'निवेशयन्तम' दृति वीरस्वभावोक्ति । [ वलस् उद्धिरिव दृति उपमितसमास । "पेष वासवाष्ट्रनिष्षु च" दृति उदकस्थोदादेश ]॥ ३६॥

## Charcha

- 1 अनादरीपात्त etc—उप+आ+दा+क=उपात्त or उपादत्त 1 e, taken out from the तृष । Thus Malli says "निषद्वात उद्दृत "। क आदर (आसिक ) इति अनादर (अनासिक ), नञतत । अनादर ेष उपात्त , इतत । He took without showing any attachment for the सायक 1 e, he freely and easily took it from the shaft अनाद-रीपात्त्य (स ) ध्तय, कर्मधा। एक सायक, कर्मधा। अनादरीपात्तध्त एक-सायक येन स, वह । तम्। Qual अनीखवाजिनम् (in sl 42)
- 2 जये सम्पृहम् स्पृहा (श्रभिलाष )। तया सह वर्त्त मान सम्पृह or सहस्पृह । वहु। तम्। Qual भनीलवाजिनम। He eagerly looked for जय, as one looks ardently for a favourable friend—भनुक्ले सुहदि दव जये सस्पृहम्, comp "जेयिनच्छित तस्य मनसि' XIII 2 In this

connection also compare "उपसब्धगुण पग्स्थे हैं सचिव गुह देशहरें च बाब ''—XIII 14

- 8 अपूर्ण etc—प्रतिकार is hemedy i e, remedy of forcibly taking away the arrow from Arjunt's clutches अपूर्ण प्रतिकार अस, वहा। अपूर्णप्रतिकारच तत पेलवय, कर्मधा। तस्तिन। Qual वले-दभा। The बनोदिध being अपूर्णप्रतिकार, was naturally पैकाव (or कोमल)। e चुद्र [small] and vulnerable
- 4 निवेशय तम—नि+विश् + शिष् + शर। Placing Qual श्रेनोल-वाजिनम्। He first took an arrow and then placed his eves on the west army [ क्लोदिय ]।
- ्र विकास करिया क
- 6 Voice—See sl 35 and 42 for voice change in these slokas

## 31 He was firm like a sea

## निष्रसमापत्पतिकारकारणे यरासने धैया देवानपाधिन ।

(१३ कि ता सहाह्यतीय प्रक्रतावृष्टि, स्थितं, १३६ कि कि

्र्भार स्व क्षित्राविनकाम्यसिवापमापित्रम् ॥ ३४॥

Beng,—স্থিৰ ধৈৰ্যেক স্থায় নিপদ্ৰাক্তেপৰ উপায়স্কান প্ৰাসনকে আশ্ৰয় কবিয়া অবস্থিত, এবং স্বাতাৰিকভাবে থাকা সত্তেও অসভিভবনীয়, বাতাভাবহেতু নিশ্চল সমূদ্ৰের স্থায় স্থিত (অৰ্জুনকে গণগণ প্ৰাপ্ত হইলেন)।

Eng —The Ganas attained Arjuna resorting to his bow as unto firm patience, the way to ward off evils, and though naturally disposed he was invulnerable and calm for want of wind like an ocean

Expl—Even at this onrush of the Ganas he was in a natural attitude and quite undisturbed and seemed calm and involuerable like an ocean. Further for his success and to tide over this difficulty he fully resorted to his bow, just speced erends on firm presence for success.

भिक्षां। — निष्ठचिति । पुनय 'आपत्प्रृतिकारकारकारचे आपदा प्रतीकारख व ग्गे माधने अनपाधिनि स्विरे 'श्रासने एवस्यू तें 'धैं याँ इव निष्धं स्वितम्। 'प्रक्रता' स्वभावे 'स्थितमिप' निर्विकारमिप इत्यय, अतएव 'अवङ्गनोयम्' अनितक्रम-नीयम अतएव 'निवातनिकास्य' वाताभावात निश्चम् [ 'निवातावस्रयावाती' इत्यमन ] 'आपगापति' ससुद्रमिव स्थितम्॥ ३०॥

## CHARCHA

1 निषमम—नि+सद+क्त कर्ष कि = निषम seated on 1 e, [here] resorted to [ क्रावित्य स्थित ], तस। Qual अनी स्वाजिनम [ sl, 42 ]। The rule 'स्ट्रप्त' gives एक when the cause for the change is in उपनम other than प्रति। This explains "घ' here Next में मिलटक्ता कि एं "र्षाध्या नी स समानपदे" and 'अट् कु दाड नुमन्यवाद्य सिं" चे then list च become स [cerebral] by Sandin, similarly we get विषम।

- 2 आपत &c—आपद प्रतिकार [or प्रतीकार ], ६ तत । तस्य कारणम् [उपायस्वरूपम], इतत । तस्मिन्। Qual, शरासने।
- 3 अनापायिनि—अपाय (अप+इ+अच्भावे) = destruction न अपाय. अनपाय, नञ्तत ! तत अनपाय+इनि मलयें = अनपायिन् । तिसान् । Qual. श्रासने and धेयों । The श्रासन (bow) was अनपायिन् (firm) like धेयां । Hence Aijuna depended on श्रासन as on धेयां । श्रासन and धेयां take अधि ७मी।
- 4 प्रकृतो स्थितम—Qual अनीलवाजिनम। Though he was naturally posed, still it shows that even at the onrush of the ganas he was undisturbed (निविधार), hence he was अलङ्कनीय like an ocean
- 5 निवातनिष्कम्पम—निवात is want of wind निवस्त वात श्रव्यात, वहु—। निवातश्च निष्कम्पश्च, कर्मधा—। तम। Qual श्रापगापितम। An ocean is still तरङ्गहीन, owing to want of wind, so Arjuna was (प्रक्तती स्थितम) in this attitude now A light (प्रदीप) also becomes so when not disturbed by wind, compare "श्वन्तश्चराणा महता निरोधात निवातनिष्कम्पमिव प्रदीपम्"—Kumara III 48
- 6 आपगापतिम्—अपा समूह इति अप्+अण्=आपम। तेन गच्छतीति आप+गम+ड कर्त्तरि स्तियाम्=आपगा arriver तस्या पति, इतत—। Itrefers to an ocean, उपमान of अनीलगाजिनम्। Arjuna was firm and still and seemed invulnerable like an ocean or an अचल (as in sl 39), and was just patiently waiting and seeing the moment to attack, this was like natural calmness before the advent of a storm

## चतुदंशः सगः

38 With the dead boar in front, Arjuna
was like God-Siva

उपेयुषीं विभ्नतमन्तकदुर्गतं वधाददूरे पतितस्य दंष्ट्रिणः। पुरः समाविधितसत्पशः दिजेः पतिं पश्नामिव इतमध्वरे॥ ३८॥

Prose — अटूरे (समीपे) पतितस्य द ष्ट्रिण (वराइस्य) वधात् उपेधुषी (प्राप्ताम्) अन्तकणित विश्वतम् (धाग्यन्तम्) (ततः ) हिजै अध्वरे इत समावेशित-सतप्य प्रयूना पतिम् इव (स्थितम् अनीखवाजिन'गणा समासेट्)।

Beng — নিকটে পতিত দংখ্রীববাহের বধহেতু যমত্যতি ধারণ কবাম, দ্বিজ্ঞগণকর্ত্ব যজে আহ্ত — এবং যার সন্মুখে যজিয়পাত্র স্থাপিত হইষাছে তাদৃশ — পশুপতিব স্থায় স্থিত অর্জ্নকে গণগণ প্রাপ্ত হইল।

Eng—The ganas attained Arjuna who was like (the terrible) Lord Pasupati (Siva) invoked in a sacrifice by the Brahmanas and having a sacrificial animal placed before him, for he also bore the appearance of (terrible) yamaraja due to the slaughter of the boar fallen just near him

Malli — उपेयुषीमिति। पुनश्च 'चटूरे' समीपे 'पिततस द हिष् ' वराहस्य [ वीह्यादिलात् इनिप्रत्येच ] 'वधान' हेतो 'उपेयषी प्राप्ताम् 'चन्तकदाति चन्तकस्य इव यमस्य इव द्युतिस्ता 'विश्वत' धारयन्तम्। तथा च 'हिन्ने ' ब्राह्मणे 'चध्वरे' यज्ञी [ ''यज्ञ सवीध्वरी याग" इत्यमर ] 'हतम्' चाह्रत 'पुर' चर्ची 'समाविधितसत्त्पग्य' समाविधित स्थापित सतपग्र यज्ञीयपग्र (१ यज्ञियपग्र ) यस्य त 'पग्ना पित क्ट्रम् इव स्थितम् ॥ २८ ॥

## CHARCHA,

- 1 उपेटपोम—उप+इ+क्कम् tor क्लिट् = उपेयिवान attrining तत क्रियाम डोपि = उपेटषो। ताम्। Qual अन्तक्ष्यांतमः। वस् ior क्लिटा s allowed in classical language atter मा, वस and र usually, again the use of क्कस् atter उप+इ in भाषा is specially provided tor in the rule उपीयवान् अनासानम्यानयां।
  - 2 विश्वतम—स्+ भार = विश्वत bearing, तमा (Qual ान नवाजिनमा
- 3, अन्तकगतिम्—अन्तकस्य गृति, ६ तत— । ताम । ob) of विश्वतम्।
  Aljunas गृति was like the गृति of the terrible yamarıja Hence
  गृति = गृतिविव गुत ।
  - 🕹, बधात—इन न्त्रप्भार्व=वध । तस्नात । हेतो पूसी ।
- 5, अट्र —न टरस अटरस (मनीपस), तिसन्। 'मत्रमा अधिकरणे च''

   इति अधिकरणे ७मा।

There is a च in the rule quoted above, and जवादित्य remarks "चकारात दूरान्तिकार्थ भ्यय"। Why then not have अन्तिकार्थ त्रात्तिकार्थ भ्यय"। Why then not have अन्तिकार्थ words expresses प्रातिपदिकार्थ भादत्वस and does not express कारकत्व। But here प्रतितस्य connects उद्गे with क्रिया and gives it कारकत्व। Therefore we have अधिकर्ण कारके ध्मी here For a similar use compare "वमन्नदूर किल चन्द्रमीन —Rag VI

- 6 पूर पूर्व + डि ( ७मी ) + असि स्वार्थ = पुर ın front An अव्यय having sense of अधि ७मो। अव्ययतात विभक्तिलीप।
- 7 समाविधित etc—सन् पण = सत्परा, कम धा—। सत्परा 18 यज्ञियपरा [ sacrificial animal ], समाविधित सत्परा यस्प, वह—। तम्। Qual [ पर्मा ] पतिम्। As अध्वरे हत [ हो + क्त ], परापति 18 समाविधितपरा so

now Arjuna, with alaughtered bear is front appeared like such a Rudradeva. As Rudra [ पश्चात ] in such cases is terrible being god of destruction. Aljuna was also such bearing अवोकगृति and was destructive now. Thus पश्चा पतिम is स्पनान of अनीस्वाजिनम् here.

39 He was like a mountain by his धैय गुण।

निजेन नीत विजितास्त्रगोरत गभीरता धैर्यप्रमुखेन सूद्रहा । वनोद्येदेव घनोद्द्वीक्षा ममन्धकारोक्ततमृत्तमाचलम् ॥ ३८ ॥

Prose — निजन [ आवान साभाविकेन ] भूयसा [ प्रभुतेन ] धैर्थ गुणिन विजितान्यसीर्य [ यथा तथा ] मभीरता [ दुरवगाइत ] नोतम्, । तत्र ] धनोर-वीरुधा वनोद्येन समन्यकारीक्षत [दुरवगाहीक्षत ] उत्तमाचलम इव [ स्थितम अनील-वालिन गया समासेट ]।

Beng — নিজেব স্বাভাবিক বিপুল ধৈর্য্যন্তণদাবা অস্থের গান্তীর্য সম্পূর্ণ জয় করিয়া অর্জুন হ্রবগাহত্ব প্রাপ্ত হইলেন, তাই তিনি নিবিউ ও মহৎ লতাজ্ঞালসমন্তি আবিভূ তিবনবাজিদারা হুরবগাহত্ব প্রাপ্ত উত্তর্মান চলের স্থায় হইলেন। এবস্তৃত অর্জুনকে গণগগ প্রাপ্ত হইলেন।

Eng—Insurmountable was he made by his own natural immense patience, wherein all other's gravity was outclassed, and thus he was like a lofty mountain made invulnerable by the array of rising forest full of dense and huge creepers.

[Such Arjuna was reached by the ganas—si 42]

[Expl.—By his patience and natural equilibrium of mind

he was still and inaccesilable like an occan [sl 37], now again by his natural and deep patience he ousted all other kinds of gravity and seemed like a lofty invulnerable mountain deeply covered all over with forests full of dense and luxuriant growth of creepers

Malli — पुनच 'निजेन' ने सिंग के स्थान वह लेन 'धंर्य गुणेन' धंर्य मेव गुण तेन 'विजितान्यगीरव' विजितम् अन्य वां गौरव गासीर्य यिक्षन् कर्म ण तथा 'गसीरता' दुरवगाहल 'नोतम्'। अतएव 'घना' सान्द्रा 'उरवय' महत्यो 'वीक्ष' लताय यिक्षन् तेन 'घनोक्वीक्षा, वनोद्येन 'अरख्यादुर्भावेण 'समन्यकारीकृत दुरवगाहीकृतम 'उत्तमाचलम् इव' स्थितम ! [समन्ततोऽन्यकारो यस्य स समन्यकार दित् वियह ]॥ ३८॥

- 1 नीतम नी + क्त कर्म णि। Made to attain Qual अनील-वाजिनम्।
- 2 विजित etc—गुरोर्माव इति गुरु + अण् = गौरवम् gravity अन्यस्य गौरवम्, अन्य गौरवम् another's gravity, ६ तत । विजितम अन्यगौरवम् यस्मिन् कर्माखा, वहु । तत यथा तथा । Wherein other's gravity was surpassed Adv Qual the क्रिया in नौतम । Arjuna was in such a firm fixed, still and determined attitude that his सैं यर्थ outclassed other's सैं यं or gravity
  - 3 गभीरताम् गभीर + तल् भावे। ताम्। obj of नीतम्।
- 4 घैँग्राग्रीन—घैँभीव गुण, कर्म घा। तेन। चनुक्त कर्त्तर or कर्ण इया। His चैँग्र was natural with him i, e, his own (निज) and it was immense as well (भूषस्)।
- 5, वनोदयेन उद्+द्र+ अच्भावे = उदय rise, advent वनस्य उदय, € तत। तिन। अनुक्त कर्ता of समस्यकारीकृतम्। By the maxim 'भावा-

नयने द्रव्यानयनम्", वनीदय means उदितवन 1, e, growing or rising forest

- 6, धनोबवीदधा वि + ब्ह + क्किप् = वीद्रध् creeper. In वि + ब्ह + क्किप्, 'the ह्वार irregularly becomes धवार by the rule" न्यु । दीनाख", and acc to Haradatta this very rule directs दीर्घ व of the उपस्मे "वि । Comp "इहैव निपातनात हकारस्य धवार उपसमेस्य दीर्घ वख" Padamanjari Others say that उपसमे is irregularly lengthened by the maxim "क्किव किप् घञादी उपसमेस्य दोर्घ वस्"। Some Lexicons also give the deriv. of वीद्रध् as—वि + द्रध + क्किप् etc । घना च (ते) उरव, कर्मधा । धनीरव वीद्रध (चता.) यिस्रन् । वहु—। तेन । Qual, वनोद्र्येन । Such densely foliaged forest augments the majesty and gravity (and hence invulnerableness) of a mountain
- 7 समस्वतारीक्षतम्—सन्यव अन्यवतार, समस्वतार, प्रादितता or सगत (सिष्ठण, सन्वद्ध &c) अन्यवतार, यस्य, वहु—by "प्रादिभग्नो घातुजस्य बहुन्नोहिर्वाच्यात्तरपद्योपो वक्तव्य "। असमन्यवतार समस्वतार कृत इति समस्वतार + चि (अभूततद्भावे) + क्ष + क्ष वर्षां = समस्वतारीक्षतम् made highly dark and terrible. This epithet is to show the greater terribleness and so invulnerableness of the mountain (उत्तमाचल)॥ उत्तमाचलम् is उपमान of अनीलवाजिनम here
- 8 Remark—Our poet compares Arjuna depending on भै चागुक-first to a deep calm and so अल धनीय ससुद्र, and secondly here to a densely—foliaged lofty mountain. Both are dark-blue like अर्जु न no doubt, but usually an ocean is the standard of comparison for अगायता, and a mountain for loftiness of a great one's mentality, Still both of these are अलङ्कनीय, so by both these comparison our poet suggests that Arjuna

standing still now with arrow in hand to attack the Ganas, was quite invulnerable Compare "तु गलमितरा नाद्रौ नेद सिन्धाक गाधता। ऋतङ्क नीधताहितुरुभय तन्मनिखिनि"—sisupal II, and "ऋतङ्क तत्तदुदीह्य यद् यदुवे में हीधताम्। प्रियता न्यायसीं मा गात महता केन तु गता"—XI 60,

40 He was like महावराह wishing to deliver up the earth,

महर्षभस्तस्यमनूनकस्यरं ब्रह्मिक्क्लावप्रघनेन वचसा। समुज्जिहीर्षुं जगतीं महाभरां महावराइं महतोऽर्षेवादिव॥ ४०॥

Prose — महर्ष भक्तम्यम् अन्नकम्य ( स्थूलगीव ) व्रहच्छिलावप्रधनेन ( महा श्विताटवत किंटने न ) वचसा ( उपलिचत ) महाभरा ( पाप भारवती ) जगती 
 समुज्जिहीपुँम्, (तत ) महत अर्थ वात जगती समुज्जिहीपुँ महावराहिमव ( स्थितम्, अनीलवाजिन गणा समासेटु — 81, 42 ),

Beng — বৃষতেব স্বন্ধেব স্থায় স্কন্ধযুক্ত, স্থলগ্রীব, বৃহৎ শিলাতটেব স্থায় বিশালবক্ষাঃ এবং ছৃষ্টবাজন্ধপসমুদ্র হেতু ভাববতী ধবিত্রীদেবীকে উদ্ধাব করিতে ইচ্ছুক অর্জ্জ্ন, মহান্ সমুদ্র হইতে ধবিত্রীকে উত্তোলন কবিতে উন্থত ববাহরূপী নারায়ণেব স্থায় হইয়াছিলেন। এবস্তুত অর্জ্জ্নকে গণগণ প্রাপ্ত ইলেন।

Eng —The Ganas attained Arjuna—Arjuna, bull-shouldered, tight-necked and having a broad chest like the surface of a big slab of stone, and wishing to deliver the burdened Earth (from the sea of intriguing kings) appeared like the Great boar (1, e Lord incarnate) wishing to deliver the Earth from the great ocean,

Expl.—See Eng and note 7 below

Malli — महर्ष भेति। — [ सहर्ष भक्तन्य ] महर्ष भस्य महाव्रष्टस कान्यौ इक कान्यौ असी यस अस्। (उपमानपूर्व पदलात उत्तरपदलोप । "ऋषमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमो व्रष्टमे व्रष्टमे । "कान्यो स्त्राचित्रोऽ सोऽस्त्रो" इतिचामर )। [अनूनकत्सर ] स्त्रु ज्यावस्। ("अय योवाया शिरोधि कत्सरिलपि" इत्यमर )। [व्रहच्छिजावप्रधने ने ]व्रहच्छिज्यम् महाश्चित्रात्र, तदत घने न किटने न (वचसा) उपलिचतम्। (महाभरां) दुष्टै अति भारवतौं [जगतौ] महो [ समुज्जिहीषु ] दुष्टराजकार्णवात् समुद्धर्जुनिच्छुम्। अतएव [ महतोऽर्ष्य वात् ] जगतौ समुज्जिहीष्ट्रम् उक्तविशेषणविशिष्टच [महावराष्ट्र-मिव ] स्थितम्। अर्थसाधर्म्यात् इयमुपमा न अव , शब्दमावसाधर्म्य वस्य विधानात् इति रहस्यम् (1)॥ ४०॥

### Notes on Mallı

1 The figure here is—उपमा and not श्रीष, for similarity is due to similarity of meaning, and the essence is—that the figure श्रीष is due to similarity of words

#### Charcha

- I महर्ष भक्तान्यम् ऋषभ is bull, महान् ऋषभ महर्ष भ a huge bull कर्म घा—with आत added to महत by the rule "आन्यहत समानाधि-करणजातीययो"। महर्ष भस्य स्त्रन्य, इतत। महर्ष भस्त्रन्य यस्य, वहु by the rule "सप्तमुप्रमानपूर्व स्य जत्तरपदलोपय वक्तव्य"—i,e, a compound with a word in the अभी or denoting उपमान leading in it may enter into a वहुन्नीह, but then the उत्तरपद disappears, तम्। Qual, अनीलवाजिनम् of sl, 42,
- 2, अन्नुनकस्यरम्—जन 18 less, small, न जन अन्नु, नजतत्। अनून् (मासल ) कस्यर (कस्यरा वा) यस्य, वहु। तम्। Qual. अनीलवाजिनम्।
- 3, वहिष्णुला &c—वप्र is तट or surface (here), शिलाया वप्रम् (or वप्र), ६ तत्। वहन् शिलावप्र, कर्मधा। वहिष्णुलावप्र इव घन (कठिन), उपमानतत्। तेन। Qual वचसा। वचसा has उपलच्चे ३ द्या। The epithets suggest his fitness for the task

- 4, समुज्जिहीषुम् सम् + उद् + ह् + सन् + उ = समुज्जिहीषु wishing to deliver up, तम । Qual, अनीजवाजिनम् and महावराहम्।
- 5. महाभराम् स + अच् कर्त रि = भर weight, or भ (क्यादि) + अप् भावे = भर weight महान् भर यस बहु। ताम्। Qual, जगतीम्। In the case of अर्जुन the earth was महाभरा due to weight of sinful kings like दुर्खोधन, and in the case of महावराह it was heavy due to pressure of sinful Bakshass in the Patala
- 6, महत अर्ण वात—अर्ण वात has अपादाने ध्मी। The allusion is to the वराहवतार when Vishnu dragged the earth from Patala, Compare "रसातलादादिभवेन पुसा सुव प्रयुक्तोदहनक्रियाया" and "तब अरेण जगतां प्रलयदिवीवींम्" etc in Rag, XIII,
- 7 Remark—(a) Arjuna sun-burnt during penance and grown dark-blue and in a determined attitude to free the earth of its sinful kings like Duryodhana is compared to the dark-blue वराहावतार of Lord Narayana, the next sloka also supports this
- (b) This comparison with वराहावनार also suggests Arjuna's victory over the kings Duryodhana etc, So also his comparison with पश्चपति in sl, 38, suggests that पश्चपति is won by him and he will gain the end of penance,
  - 41 He was पुराषपुरुष १ e, नर incarnate

    इरिकाणिग्र्याममुदग्रविषष्टं

    प्रकाशमानं परिभूय देहिन: ।

    मनुष्राभावे पुरुषं पुरातनं

    स्थितं जलादश्रे इवांग्रमालिनम् ॥ ४१ ॥

 ${
m Prose.}$ — इरिन्मिणिख्यामम् उदयविग्रहम् देहिन परिमूय प्रकाशमानम् ( तत. ) जलादर्शे स्थितम् त्र ग्रमालिनम् इव ( तथा ) मनुष्यभावे स्थित पुराण पुरुषम् ( त्रनीलवाजिन गणा समासे दु — ${
m sl}~42$  )।

Beng — মরকতমণিব স্থার স্থামবর্ণ, উদারমূত্তি এবং প্রাণিগণকে পবাভ্ত করিয়া জাজ্জল্যমান অর্জ্জ্ন, জলাদর্শে প্রতিফলিত স্থের স্থার এবং মমুব্যভাবে স্থিত প্রাণপ্রুষ বিষ্ণুর অংশভূত হইলেন। এবস্তৃত অর্জ্জ্নকে গণগণ প্রাপ্ত হইলেন।

Eng—The Ganas attained Arjuna—Arjuna blue like an emerald in appearance and dazzling by outshining all creatures seemed like the sun reflected in the mirror-like water and was the Purana Purusha (Nara—the part of Vishnu) incarnate.

Expl—See Eng and Remark under sl. 40

Mallı — पुनय 'हरिन्यणिखाम' मरकतमणिखामलम् 'उदयिवयहम्' उदारमूर्त्तं 'देहिन सत्वान् परिभूय तिरक्षृत्य 'प्रकाशमानम, जलाद्यं जलमेव भादर्श् सुक्तर तिखान् 'भ ग्रमालिन' स्थाम् 'इव' (? तथा) 'मनुष्यभावे' मनुष्य६पे स्थित पुराण पुरुषम्'। यो वदरीतपोवन निवासी नारायणसङ्घरी नरी नाम, स एवायम् इत्यर्थं ॥ ४१॥

- 1, इरिन्मणिखासम्—हरिन्मणि 18 मरकतमणि 1 e, emerald हरिन्मणि-रिव ध्याम , उपमान तत—by the rule "उपमानानि सामान्यवचनै "। तम्। Qual, अनौलवाजिनम्।
- 2, उदयविग्रहम्—विग्रह is image appearance उदग (उदार ) विग्रह अस्य, वहु। तम। Qual, अनीलवाजिनम्।
  - 3, प्रकाशमानम प्र + काश + शानच् कर्त्त र = प्रकाशमान. shining

dazzling तम्। Qual, अनीलवाजिनम्। He was not only blue like an emerald but also dazzling by his penance (cp "ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन नेजसा"—Kumara) and outshone all other creatures (देहिन परिभूय प्रकाशमान)।

4, मनुष्यभावे—मनुष्यस्य भाव, ६ तत। तिधान्। श्रिष ७मी। Construe
—मनुष्यभावे स्थित पुराण पुरुषम। Owing to his colour and appearance and in reality as well, he was like पुराणपुरुष incarnate
1 e, he was नर himself the companion of Narayana (See Malli here), also compare—

"वदरी तपोवननिवासनिरतमवगात मा ऋन्यथा। धातरुदयनिधने जगता नरम शमादिपुरुषस्य गागतम" ॥—XII 34.

- 5 पुरातनम् पुरुषम-Arjuna was नर himself the part ( त्र श ) of नारायण, so he was inreality पुरातन पुरुष । Qual, अनीजवाजिनम् ।
  - 6, जलादशे जलमेव त्रादर्श, कर्मधा। तिस्मन्। त्रिधि ७मी।
- 7 च ग्रमालिनम्—This is उपमान of भ्रनीलवाजिन् or चर्जुन । च ग्रमास्त्रते द्वित च ग्रम् मस्त्र + स्विन कर्ष रि = च ग्रमालिन्, a name of स्था । Owing to his dazzling-appearance due to penance Arjuna was like the Sun reflected in water. He was in colour etc like such स्वा and like नर the part of नारायण। For it is also a fect that sun's disc reflected in water appears blue. So the comparsion is very apt. Construe—जलादमे स्थितम् च ग्रमालिनमिन ।
  - 42 The गण—host, met such Aryuna
    गुरुक्तियारम्भफलैरलं क्ततं
    गतिं प्रतापस्य जगत्प्रमाथिन: ।
    गणा: समासेदुरनीलवाजिनं
    तपास्थे तोयथना घना इव ॥ ४२ ॥

[N, B,—Note that we have a couplet युग्मक with two slokas, a विशेषक with three, a कलापक with four, and a कुलक (multiplet) with more than four (as here)—"हाभगाञ्च युग्मक प्रोक्त विभि प्रोक्त विशेषकम्। कलापक चतुर्भि स्थात तदूर्ण कुलक मतम्"॥]।

Prose—गुरुक्तियारभाषले चलङ्गत जगतप्रमाधिन तेजसी गति (निधान ) चनीलघाजिन गणा तपालये (वर्षाकाले ) तीयघना (जलभरिता ) घना (निधा ) [ उत्तमाचलिम ], समासेटु । or चनीलवाजिन तपालये तीयघना घना इव गणा समासेष्

Beng —গণগণ ক্রিয়াবস্তেব সক্ষলতার মণ্ডিত, জগদভিভাবী তেজেব আধাব খেতাশ্ব অর্জুনকে, বঁর্ষাকালে জলভরিত মেবসমূহ বেমন উত্তমাচলকে প্রাপ্ত হয় তেমনই প্রাপ্ত হইলেন।

Eng—The ganas attained Arjuna (the white horsed one), just as water lader clouds attain a lofly mountain in the rainy season—Arjuna who was already endowed with the momentous (successful) results of his undertakings and was the receptacle of world-conquering prowess,

Expl -See Eng,

Malli, - 'गुरुक्तियारभाषल' गुरुषि क्रियारभाषा फर्ल 'अलडूत सफलकर्मारमाम् इत्यर्थ । 'जगतप्रमाथिन ' जगदिजयिन 'प्रतापख' तेजस 'गति ' स्थानम् ।
भातीऽस्य वह्नामिकलत्त्यलख युज्यते इति सन्दर्भाभिप्राय (1) । पूर्वीक्रविश्च वर्षाविश्वष्टम्
'श्रनीलवाजिन 'श्रीताश्चम् श्रजुंन 'गणा ' प्रमथा 'तपाल्यये तीयघना तोयभिरता,
वार्षिका इत्यर्थ 'घना' मेघा इव महाचलम् इति श्रोष, 'समासेट् ' अवापु
इत्यर्थ ॥ ४२ ॥

## Notes on Mallı

1 The purport of the composition here is -hence it is fit that he (Arjuna) was the only object of sight of so many [assembled] there,

- 1, गुरुक्तियारक etc चा + रस + घल ् कर्म णि = चारक beginning कियाणाम चारक beginning [undertaking] of a work, ६ तत। क्रियारकाना फलानि, ६ तत। गुरुणि क्रियारक्षफलानि successful results of undertaking, कर्म धा। ते । चनुक्ते कर्त्तरि or करणे ३या। Arjuna's क्रियारक was to win god's favour to conquer all other worldly Kings, And he was well-nigh successful in his aim [क्रियाफलें चलडूत]। This also suggests that as he has morally won Pasupati's favor [see ante], so he will however temporarily drive off the Ganas and later win worldly battles,
- 2, अलङ्गतम् अलम् + क्ष + क्ष कर्म णि = अलङ्गत adorned, endowed Qual' अनीलवाजिनम्। He is already adorned with successful results,
  - 3, गतिम विश्वेयविश्वेषण of अनीलवाजिनम्।
- 4, जगतप्रमाधिन जगत प्रमथतीति जगत + प्र + मध + धिसुण् ताच्छीख्ये कर्त्त र = जगत्प्रमाधिन्। तस्य। Qual, प्रतापस्य। Here धिनुण comes by the rule "प्रे जपसद्गमधवदवस"। The epithet suggests Arjuna's victory over wordly powers,
- 5, समासेटु सम् + चा + सद + खिट उस्। Nom गणा । Its oby is अनीजवाजिनम [ for which see sl, 26 under अनीजवाजिनम् ]
- 6, तपाल्यये—तप is summer, चित + द + ज्ञच् भावे = ज्ञल्य extinction तपस्य ज्ञल्य, ६ तत्। तपाल्यय means lit end of summer i e, it means rainy season [ वर्षाकाल ]। ज्ञिष ७भी।
- 7, तीयधना घन is dense i, e, full [here], तीयेन [जलीन] घना. [पूर्वा], ६ तता Qual, घना।

- 8, घना इव This is elliptical for घना उत्तमाचलम इव, गणा-अनीलवाजिन समासेट्र। This is Malli's construction, But we propose the construction - तोयघना घना इव गणा अनीलवाजिन समासेट्र। The Gauas were like waterladen clouds, That is, like water-full clouds the ganas were about to pour on him,. This suggests the gravity of the imminent attack by the ganas, But in Malli's construction this internal significanceis not implied and the simile becomes stale, So we prefer our construction here,
- 9 Voice तोयधने धने दव नथे अलङ्गत गति अनीलवाजी समासेटे।

43 Their manliness upset

यथास्त्रमाश्रंसितविक् माः पुरा मुनिप्रमावच्चततेजसः परे। ययुः च्चणादप्रतिपत्तिमृदतां मज्ञानुभावः प्रतिज्ञन्ति पौरुषम् ॥ ४३॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — पुरा यथाखन् [यथायथम्] आश सितविक्रमा (अहमेव एनं जिथामीति प्रकटितवीयार्ग) पर्रे [श्रवव, गणा इत्यथं ] सुनिप्रभावचततेजस [सन्त ] चणात अप्रतिपत्तिमूटताम् ययु । [तथाहि] — महानुभाव पौरूष प्रविहन्ति [नाशयित]!

Beng —পূর্বে "আমিই একে জয় কবিব" এইভাবে যথাযথ নিজ বিক্রম প্রকট কবিষা অর্জ্জ্নশক্ত গণগণ, অধুনা মুনি অর্জ্জ্নেব প্রভাবে (তেজে) হতবল হইষা মুহূর্ত্তমধ্যে কি করিবে না ব্রিষা অজ্ঞানমূদ হইয়া পড়িল। মহতেব প্রতাপ পৌরুষ নষ্ট কবে।

- 1, गुरुक्तियासम etc चा + रम + घञ् कर्म णि = चारम beginning क्रियाणाम् चारम beginning [ undertaking ] of a work, ६ तत। क्रियासमाना फलानि, ६ तत। गुरुणि क्रियासमानानि successful results of undertaking, कर्म था। तै। चनुक्ते कर्त्तरि or करणे ३या। Arjuna's क्रियासम was to win god's favour to conquer all other worldly Kings, And he was well-nigh successful in his aim [ क्रियाफलेंच्चिक्ट्रित ]। This also suggests that as he has morally won Pasupati's favor [see ante], so he will however temporarily drive off the Ganas and later win worldly battles,
- 2, अलङ्गतम् अलम् + क्ष + क्ष कर्म चि = अलङ्गत adorned, endowed Qual' अनीलवाजिनम्। He is already adorned with successful results,
  - 3, गतिम् विश्वेयविश्वेषण of अनीलवाजिनम्।
- 4, जगतप्रमाधिन जगत प्रमधतीति जगत + प्र + मध + धिसुण् ताच्छीच्छे कर्त्त र = जगत्प्रमाधिन्। तस्य। Qual, प्रतापस्य। Here धिनुण comes by the rule "प्रे लपसद मधवदवस"। The epithet suggests Arjuna's victory over wordly powers,
- 5, समासेंदु सम् + त्रा + सद + लिट उस्। Nom गणा। Its obj is अनीलवाजिनम [ for which see sl, 26 under अनीलवाजिनम ]
- 6, तपात्यये—तप is summer, अति + द + अच् भावे = अलय extinction तपस्य अलय, ६ तत्। तपात्यय means lit end of summer i e, it means rainy season [ वर्षा काल ] । अधि अभी।
- 7, तीयधना घन is dense i, e, full [here], तीयेन [जलेन] घना. [पूर्णा.], ६ तता Qual, घना।

- 8, घना इव This is elliptical for घना उत्तमाचलम् इव, गणा अनीलवाजिन समासेट् । This is Malli's construction, But we propose the construction तीयघना घना इव गणा अनीलवाजिन समासेट् । The Gauas were like waterladen clouds, That is, like water-full clouds the ganas were about to pour on him, This suggests the gravity of the imminent attack by the ganas, But in Malli's construction this internal significance is not implied and the simile becomes stale, So we prefer our construction here,
- 9 Voice तीयघन घन इव गण ऋलाइत गति ऋनीलवाजी समासेटे।

43 Their manliness upset

यथास्त्रमाश्रंसितविक् माः पुरा मुनिप्रभावच्ततीजसः परे । ययुः चलादप्रतिपत्तिमूढतां मज्ञानुभावः प्रतिज्ञन्ति पौरुषम् ॥ ४३ ॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — पुरा यथास्त्रम् [ यथायथम् ] आश सितविक्रमा ( अइमेव एनं जिथामीति प्रकटितवीयार्गे ) परे [ शतव , गणा इत्ययं ] सुनिप्रभावच्ततेजस [ सन्त ] चणात अप्रतिपत्तिसूटताम् ययु । [ तथाहि ] — महानुभाव पौछ्ष प्रतिहन्ति [ नाशयित ]।

Beng—পূর্বের ''আমিই একে জষ কবিব'' এইভাবে যথাযথ নিজ বিক্রম প্রকট কবিষা অর্জ্জুনশক্ত গণগণ, অধুনা মুনি অর্জ্জুনেব প্রভাবে (তেজে) হতবল হইষা মুহূর্ত্তমধ্যে কি করিবে না ব্রিষা অজ্ঞানমূচ হইয়া পড়িল। মহতেব প্রতাপ পৌক্ষ নষ্ট কবে।

Eng,—The Ganas [ that are enemies of Arjuna ] who erelong rightly expressed their prowess [in conquering him ], now lost courage by the sage Arjuna's prowess and in a moment became dumb-founded, Indeed the prowess of the great destroys another's manliness,

Expl,—See Eng,

Malli — 'पुरा' पूर्वं स्व स्वमनतिक्रन्य (? स्वमनतिक्रन्य ) यथास्वम्' "अइमेव एन जिष्णामि" इति 'आश सितविक्रमा ' आश सिता काङ्किता वाञ्किता वा विक्रमा ये ते, परे 'श्रव्य 'सुनिप्रभावात चततेजसी इतप्रभावा (सन्त ) चणात 'अप्रतिपत्ति-स्टताम्' अज्ञानमीहान्यता 'ययु'। तथाहि— 'महानुभाव' अतिप्रताप 'पौर्ष' पुरुषस्य चिष्टत 'प्रतिहन्ति' नाश्यति ॥ ४३ ॥

#### Charha

- 1, यथाखम्—ख is own, खमनितन्नस्य इति यथाखम् not-transgressing one's self i e, own prowess, अनितन्न अव्ययौभाव । or खम खम्
  'प्रति इति यथाखम् वौप्तायामव्ययोभाव । Thus Bhattoji under the rule
  "यथाखे यथायथम' says "यथाखमिति वौप्तायाम् अव्ययौभाव । योयमात्मा
  यचात्मीयम् तद्यथाखम्" । Hence Malli's reading here should be
  -खमनितन्नस्य and not ख खमनितन्नस्य । Adv Qual आश्चास्त in आश्चित्वक्रमा ।
- 2, आश सित etc—आ+शस (भ्वादि)+क कर्म णि=आश सित shown, manifested वि+क्रम्+घन् भावे = विक्रम valour आश सित , विक्रम थे, वह । Everyone of the Gana-army showed prowess according to their valour saying "I will conquer him" Qual परे॥ पर (declined like सर्व ) means enemy (शतु), here it refers to गण्सेन्य who were now पर (enemy) of Arjuna.
  - 3, सुनिप्रभाव etc भू + घञ्भावे = भाव । प्रक्रष्ट भाव प्रभाव pro-

wess, प्राहि तत। we avoid प्र+म् चर् = प्रभाव, for the rule "त्रिणीस्वीनुपसर्गस्य" direts घत्र after मू when not preceded by any उपसर्ग। सुनि refers to Arjuna who was a sage now because he
was carrying on penance सुनि प्रभाव, ६तत। तेन चतम (नाधितम्),
६ तत। ताइम तेज येषाम्, वहु। The Gana-army lost courage at
the sight of Arjuna, the ascetic, Though scattered they did
not die and did not lose the battle completely, but victory
though temporarily hovered on Arjuna still ultimately it
was Pasputi's own Qual, परी

- 4 यय या + लिट उस्। attained Nom, परे।
- 5 च्यात ल्यप्लोपे कर्मण धूमी। च्याभाशिय = च्यात!
- 6 अप्रति etc प्रति + पद + तिन् भावे = प्रतिपत्ति knowledge न प्रति-पत्ति , नञ्जतन । तया मूदता, ignorance due to want of knowledge (oi — कत्तव्यज्ञान), ३ तत । obj of ययु ।
- 7 महानुभाव अनुगतो भाव इति अनुभाव influence, prowess See प्रभाव above, महान् अनुभाव great prowess, कर्मधा। here महत becomes महा by the rule "आन्यहत समानिधिकरणजातीययो'"।
  - 8 प्रतिहन्ति प्रति + हन + लटित । Destroys Nom महानुभाव ।
- 9 Voice—आश सितिवक्रमे, चततेजोभि परे मूटता यथे •अनुभावेन पौरुष इन्यते।
  - 44 Then the Ganas made an united attack on Arguna.

ततः प्रजन्ने सममेव तत्र तैः श्रपेचितान्योऽन्यवलोपपत्तिभः । महोदयानामपि सङ्घवत्तितां सङ्घयसाध्याः प्रदिशन्ति सिडयः ॥ ४४ ॥

Prak — तत तै (गणै ) तव (अर्जने ) सममेव प्रजङ्गे [ Then the Ganas made an united attack on Arjuna Why they did so?—अपेचितान्योन्यवलोपपत्तिभि' ते [ They were singly unable to attack Ariuna, rather Aliuna's power benumbed their courage ( मुनिप्रभावचततेज्ञ ते ), so they deriving one another's support. made an united attack on Arjuna This united attack against a single person is unjustifiable—सहायसाध्या सिहय सहावतिता प्रदि-ম্পি! Success or attainment of results that are achievable by alliance or union, requires unity of all So for success or victory, the Ganas adopted united attack now | But the Ganas were each a great personage, so the union of such great ones against a single hand seems illegal - महोदयानामपि स घड़िता प्रदिश्नि The success that is to be won by alliance only, demand union even of the great and poweful ones the union of the Ganas against a single fighter Arjuna was just now ]

Prose — तत अपेचितान्योन्यवलोपपत्तिभि (वाञ्कितान्योन्यवलावष्टभै ) तै ( गणै ) तव ( अर्जुने ) सममेव ( युगपदेव ) प्रजङ्गे । सहायसाध्या सिखय मही-दयानमपि ( যत्तिमतामपि ) स घडतिता प्रदिश्यनि ।

Beng — তাবপব প্রস্পাবের বলাবষ্টপ্ত আকাজ্জা করিয়া গণগণ অর্জ্জুনের উপর যুগপৎ আক্রমণ কবিলেন। যে ফল অন্তের সহাযে লভ্য, তাহা শক্তিমানেরও সম্ভূয়কাবিতা অপেক্ষা করে।

Eng,—Then the Ganas desiring one another's support [ in prowess ] made a simultaneous attack on him Results or successes that are achievable by the help of allies demand united work even of the strong or the great

Expl,—See Prak

Mallı — 'तत' एकैकस्य असती 'अपेक्तितान्योत्यवलोपपत्तिभि' अपेक्तिता वाञ्किता अन्योत्यवलोपपत्ति अन्योत्यक्त्रवष्टभ ये 'ते' प्रमधे 'तत' अर्जुने [क्रिया-धारत्तात सप्तमी] 'सम' युगपत् 'एव प्रजन्ने' प्रहतम् [भावे लिट्]। तथाहि — 'सहायसाध्या सिखय' कार्यप्रसिखय' 'महोद्यानामपि' महानुभावानाम् अपि सङ्घेन वित्त व्यापारी येषा तेषा भावसत्ता 'मघवत्तिता' सभृयकारिता 'प्रदिशन्ति'। अती गणानाम अपि सभृयकारित न दोष इति भाव ॥ ४४॥

- 1 प्रजङ्गे प्र÷ ह + लिट ए भावे। attack was made, अनुक्त कर्ता here is तै।
- 2 समम् An अव्यय here meaning 'युगपत' here, Adv Qual प्रजङ्गे। Similarly parse समम् in सम समुत्रपेतु ।
- 3 तत्र तद + डि [ ७मी ] + तल् खार्चे = तत्र in that [ Arjuna ] विवचाया ७मी। अव्ययलात विभक्तिलोप। compare "मयि नान्तकोपि प्रसु प्रहर्तुं किसुतान्यहि सा" Rag, II,
- 4 अपेचित etc उप + पद + किन भावे = उपपत्ति attainment [नाभ], comp—"खार्थो पपत्ति प्रति" and "तनयोपपत्ते प्राक्" in Raghu वलस्य उपपत्ति, ६ तत, gaining of strength 1, e, support in point of strength अन्यस्य अन्यस्य इति अन्योन्यस्य दिल of अन्य by "कर्म व्यतिहारे सर्व नास्यो से नास्य बहुत्तम्"—comes to denote reciprocity of action, but there is no समासवद्भाव in the case of अन्य and पर by the varttika "अन्यप्रयोने समासवद्भाव in the again the first अन्यस्य changes nto अन्य by "असमासवदभावे पूर्व पदस्य सुप सुर्व क्रव्य "। Though finally compounded [समास ] the विभक्ति in अन्य does not disappear, and why? Ans. बाह्तकात। अन्योन्यस्य वलोपपत्ति, ६ तत। अपेचिता [ आका-

ङ्किता ] अन्योन्यवलोपपत्ति ये, वहु। They desired one another's support in strength, qual, तें।

- 5, महोदयानाम् महान उदय [ अनुभाव ] धेषाम, वहु। तेषाम्। Adj used subetantively, तेषाम्। शेषे इष्ठी, related to स घडनिताम्।
- 6 स घडित्तताम्—स घेन इति (व्यापार ) येषाम्, वहु । तेषा भाव इति तलु प्रत्यय । ताम , obj or प्रदिश्चित ।
- 7 सहायसाध्या साध्यातु योग्या इति साधि + यत सर्मीण = साध्या to be got, सहाय is ally सहायै साध्या to be got by the help of allies, इतत । Qual सिद्धय ।
- 8 प्रदिशन्ति प्र + दिश् + लट चन्ति । demand, require Nom
- 9 Voice—अपे चितवलीपपत्तय ते प्रजक्र । सहायसाध्याभि सिर्डिभि व्रतिता प्रदिख्यते ।

## 45 Their arrows thrown

# किरातसैन्यादुरुचापनोदिताः समं समृत्पेतुरुपात्तरं हसः । महावनादुन्मनसः खगा दव प्रवृत्तपत्रध्वनयः ग्रिलीमुखाः ॥ ४५ ॥

Prose — उरुचापनीदिता ( वहडतु प्रेरिता ) ततस उपात्तरहस प्रवत्तपत्रध्य-नय शिलीसुखा ( वाणा ) महावनात उन्प्रनस खगा इव, किरातसैन्यात सम (युग-पत वा समन्तत ) ससुत्पेतु ( ऋर्जुन प्रति पतिता )

Beng —মহাবন হইতে গমনোৎস্থক তাই বেগবান ও পক্ষধানিবিশিষ্ট পক্ষীর স্থায়, কিবাত সৈন্মেব বৃহদ্ধয়ঃপ্রেবিত এবং তজ্জন্য জাতবেগ
ও প্রশক্ষ্ত বাণ সবল, যুগপৎ (বা চাবিদিকে) পতিত হইল।

Eng—The arrows shot by the Kırata-army by their huge bows, got a great velocity and were noisy due to the feathers (in the arrows) and fell simultaneously (or—all a round), like a flock of birds going forcefully to some place from a huge forest and falling all-around

Expl-See Eng,

Mallı — 'ভर्मचापनोदिता' उर्गाभ इस्द्रीम चापै (१ धनुर्मि) नोदिता प्रचिता 'उपात्तर स्म "प्राप्तवेगा 'प्रकृत्तपत्रध्वनय' सञ्चातपच्छना 'श्रिलीमुखा' वाणा, 'महावनात, उन्मनस' कापि गन्तुसुतसुका, तथोक्तविश्रिषणविश्रिष्टाय 'खगा' पच्चिण 'इन, किरातसै चात सम' समन्तत ससुतपेतु ॥ ४५॥

#### Charcha

- 1 किरातसँ न्यात—अपादाने धुमी। Similarly parse महावनात !
- 2 उरुचापनोदिता नुद + णिच् + क्ष कर्मण = नोदित sent, shot उरव (इइन ) चापा (धनुषि), कर्मधा। तैं. नोदिता, ३ तत्। Being shot by great arrows, they got velocity, 1, e, for this reason the शिलोगुख were उपात्तर हस्।
- 3 समम्—An अवय in the sense of "simultaneously" ( वृग-पत्)। Adv qual ससुत्पेतु । Malli takes it in the sense of समनत । But the first meaning adopted by us, suits the sense better here. The arrows were all shot on one person, namely, Arjuna, so the natural sense is that during their united attack they all shot on Arjuna and the arrows all fell simultaneously on him. But the sense of arrows falling around him reflects discredit on the aim of the Ganas. The simile of स्त्र going to one and the same place thus trying to fall in

one and the same-spot also supports this sense of समस् here and not Malli's sense

- 4 समुतपेत सम् + उद + पत + लिट उस। Fell Nom शिलीमुखा and खगा। The arrows shotby गण fell on Arjuna, as birds fall on one particular spot
- 5 उपात्त &e उप + श्रा + दा + क्त = उपादत्त or उपात्त got, उपात्त रह (विग), ये, वह। ते। Qual शिलीसुखा and खगा।
- 6 जन्मनस जत जन्मुख मन येषाम, वह । Qual खगा । खगड eagerly going to some one place, take a forceful flight
- 7. खगा उपमान of शिलीमुखा । Comparing flight of arrows with the flight of brids is familiar and favourite with our poet, compare "स जर्दन पतन् पर शताना पतता ब्रात इव श्रार वितेने" XIII 26
- 8 प्रवृत्त &c—पत्र is the feather at the other end of arrows, and the wing in the case of birds पत्राणा व्यनय, ६ तत। प्रवृत्ता पत्रधनय येषाम, वहु। Qual शिलीसुखा and खगा।
  - 9 Voice—नीदिते उपात्तर होमि ध्वनिमि श्वितीमुखे खगै इवपेते।

    46 The terrible twans of their bows

गभीरतस्रेषु स्थां महीस्तः प्रतिस्वनैक्विमतेन सानुषु । धनुर्निनादेन जवादुपेयुषा विभिद्रमाना इव दधनुर्दिश्र ॥ ४६ ॥

Prak,-Easy,

Prose —गभीरत्म् व महीस्त (पर्वतस्य) सातुषु, प्रतिस्वने (प्रतिध्वनिभि) न्यम् (अवर्ष) जन्मतेन (दीर्चीकृतेन) [तत्य] जनात् उपे युषा (दिम प्राप्तवता) चतुर्निनादेन दिम विभिद्यमाना (विदीर्यमाना) इत दध्वतु (ध्वनि कृतवन्तः)।

Beng — পর্বতেব গভীব গহ্ববযুক্ত সাম্বদেশে প্রতিব্যনিদ্বাবা প্রবল-ভাবে বৰ্দ্ধিত এবং বেগে চতুর্দিকে ব্যাপ্ত ( গণসমূহেব ) ধন্তঃশব্দ, দিগ্-বিতান বিদাবিত কবিষাই যেন নিনাদ কবিল।

Eng,—The twang of the bows of the Ganas, augmented by reverberations in the deep caves in the mountain slopes or levels there, and thus spreading quickly around, gave out a terrible sound by piercing the quarters as if

Expl -See Eng

Malli — 'गभीररन्ध्रेष' गभीरगह्वरेषु 'महीसत' पर्वं तस्य 'सानुषु' ये प्रतिस्वना तै 'प्रतिस्वने स्थम उन्नमितेन' उत्थापितेन दीषीक्षतेन दत्यथं , (१ तत ) 'जवात उपं प्रया' (दिश ) प्राप्ववता 'धनुनिंनादेन' धनुषा निनादेन 'दिश विभिद्यमाना विदीर्धामाना दव 'दध्वनु' ध्वनि चक्त ॥ ४६॥

### CHARCHA

1 मभीर etc—गभीर रस्नू येषाम, वहु। तेष। Qual सानुष्। The प्रतिष्वनि is all the more augmented in deep caves of mountains महीस्त (मही + स + किप्) is mountain here, construe—महीस्त सानुष्। सानुष् has अधि ७मी।

2 उन्निमितन - उद + नम + णिच + क कर्म ख = उन्निमित raised, augmented तेन। Qual धनुर्निनादेन। The निनाद was augmented (उन्निमित) by echoes in caves (—सानुषु प्रतिखने )॥ प्रतिखने has अनुक्ते कर्त्त दि देया। Also note that we do not get उन्नामित here because the roots ending in अम् is counted as मित and then "मिता इस्व" (in णिच्) gives उन्निमित, compare "प्रविन्निमितानमतपणे धते—in Sisu If however no उपसमे precedes, the मिच्न is optional by the गणसूव "ज्वलह्वह्वह्वाखनमाम् अनूपसर्गोदा"। Thus निम्न वा नामित।

Comp "नमयितुमधिज्यस्तसिह्यों"—Sakuntala, "नामित तु गगन स्थाित तु" etc Also mark that प्रतिस्तन is to be derived as स्वन + अप भावे = स्वन । then प्रतिगत स्वन = प्रतिस्तन , प्रादितत । This procedure is due because स्वन् will take घल optionally when no उपसर्ग precedes , but preceded by an उपसर्ग घल only comes The vritti on the rule "स्वनहसीवों" says "अनुपसर्गे किम्? प्रस्तान प्रहास —" Kasika

- 3 धनु निंनादेन—नि + नद + घञ भावे = निनाद, sound धनुष निनाद, इतत्। तेन। अनुक्तकत्तों of विभिद्यमाना। Note that नद, खन &c preceded by the उपसर्भ "नि" optionally takes अप by the rule "नौ गदनदपढखन"। So here निनद is also optionally correct
- 4 जवात उपेयुषा उप + द + क्षसु = उपेयिवस् attaining तेन। Qual निनार्देन। The निनाद was forcefully going to दिश्। जवात has होती भूमी।
  - 5, विभिद्यमाना वि + भिद्र + कर्म शि शानच । Qual दिश ।
- 6 दध्वत —ध्वन + चिट उस्। Sounded, Nom दिश । It is an usual phenomenon that echoes augment sounds
  - 7 Voice—विभिद्यमानाभि दिग्भि दध्वने ।
    - 47. Thundering sounds of arrows

विधूनयन्ती गहनानि भूकहा
तिरोहितोपान्तनभोदिगन्तरा।
महीयसी वृष्टिरिवानिसेरिता
रवं वितेने गणमार्गणाविलः ॥ ४० ॥

Prak.-Easy.

Prose — भूरहा ( इचाणा ) गहनानि ( वनानि-) विधून्यन्ती ( कम्पयन्ती )
तिरोहितोपान्तनभोदिगन्तरा ( प्रान्तानि अन्तरीच दिगन्तराणि च आच्छाद्य व्याप्य
दूल्यर्थ ) गणमार्गणाविन ( गणशरसमूह ) अनिनिरिता ( सती ) महीयसी इष्टिरिक्ष
रव वितिने ( उत्थापयामास )।

Beng —তত্ত্ৰত্য বৃক্ষেব বন কাঁপাইয়া, বনোপাস্ত আকাশ ও দিগস্তবাল আচ্ছাদিত কবিষা, গণগণেব বাণসমূহ বায়ু কৰ্তৃক সমধিক প্ৰেবিত হইষা, ভীষণ বৃষ্টিব স্থায় শব্দ বিস্তাব কবিল।

Eng—The rows of arrows of the Ganas, trembling the thickets of trees there, covering the outskirts, the sky and the spaces of the quarters, and being urged on by winds, produced a sound like that of a heavy down-pour

Expl —See Eng

Mallı — 'मूक्हा गहनानि' वनानि [ "श्रद्ध्यरख् विषिन गहन काननं वनम्" द्रत्यमर ] 'विधून्यन्तौ' कम्पयन्तौ 'तिरोहितोपान्तनभोदिगन्तरा' तिरोहितानि छादितानि छपान्तानि प्रान्तानि नभोऽन्तरीच दिगन्तराखि च यया सा 'गणमागैणावित ' प्रमयश्ररसहित 'श्रनिलेरिता' श्रनिलेन वायुना ईरिता प्रेरिता ( ? सतौ ) 'महीयसौ ब्रष्टिरिव रव वितेने' विसारयामास ॥ ४७॥

# Charcha

1 विधृनयनी—वि+धूञ् ( कम्पने—चुरादि )+ शिच् + मह = विध्नयत । तत स्तियाम् डीपि ( ''प्रप् श्वनीर्नियम्'' इति तृमि च ) = विध्नयन्तो agıtatıng Qual गणमार्गणाविल । Also note that when िण follows धू takes तुक् (न) by the Varttıka "धूञ्प्रीञो तृ क वक्तव्य" । The root is भादि स्वादि, ( in स्तादि it is धुञ् also ) क्राादि जमयपदी also तुदादि परस्म — , also comp—"धूनोति चम्पकवलनि धुनोत्यशीक चूत् धुनाति धुवति स्मुहितातिन्मुक्तम् । वायुविध न्यति चम्पक पुष्परेणून् यत कानने धवति चन्दन मञ्जरीश्व" ।

- 2 भूरहाम् गहनानि—भू + रह + किप् = भूरह tree. तेषाम्। The thickets of trees there were agitated by the shower of arrows
- 3 तिरोडित etc—तिरस + धा + ता कर्म (ण = तिरोडित covered उपान outskirt (of forests etc), नभस् sky, दिगन्तर is spaces of quarters, उपान्तय नभय दिगन्तरञ्च, इन्ह । तिरोडितानि उपायन्तनभोदिगन्तराणि यया। वह । Qual —मार्गणार्वाच । The shower of arrows was no dense in succession that everything around was fully covered up
- 4, अनिचिरिता—अनिचेन (वायुना ) ईरिता (प्रेरिता ), ३ तत । Qual मार्गणावित । The velocity of arrows also produed sound (रव वितेने )।
- 5 विनेने—वि + तन + जिट ए। Produced Nom मार्गणावित ।
  The sound due to velocity of arrows were like the sound of
  a heavy downpour ( महीयसी ब्रष्टि इव )।
- 6, Voice—विधूनयन्त्रा तिरोहितदिगन्तरया अनिलप्नेरितया मार्गणावल्या रव वितेने।
  - 48 Arjuna's armour also firm

वयीसत्नामनिलाणिनः सतः प्रयाति पोषं वपुषि प्रहृष्यतः। रणाय जिष्णोविद्<sup>षे</sup>षेव सत्वरं घनत्वमीये शिथिलेन वर्मणा ॥ ४८॥

Prose — ऋतूना तयी ( व्याप्य ) अनिलाभिन सत, (तयापि ) रणाय प्रहण्यत जिल्ली ( अर्जुनस्य) वपुषि पोष प्रयाति ( सति ) भिथिलेन वर्मणा विदुषा इव सत्वर ঘলনে ईये ( प्राधम् )।

Beng — তিন ঋতু ( অর্থাৎ শবৎ, হেমন্ত ও শিশিব ) ধরিষা ( তপোবত ) বাযুভক্ষক হইলেও বণেব জন্ম উৎসাহান্তিত অর্জ্জুনেব দেহ বলে পুষ্ট হওষায়, পবিহিত যে বর্মটী প্রথমে শিথিল ছিল, তাহা এখন অবস্থা জানিষা ও বুঝিষাই যেন দৃঢতা প্রাপ্ত হইল।

Eng—Though subsisting mainly on wind (during penance) for three consecutive seasons still cheering up for (future) battle, Arjuna had his body developed due to (internal) strength, and his armour which was slack erelong attained tightness now as if knowing the present situation

Expl—Through continual penance Arjuna's food was abandoned, his body got emaciated, still by gaining essential internal strength and vigour he was alert now, again as his penance was directed for victory over his enemies, he was ever enterpising for a battle. Hence while taking the arrow (see sl. 36) he in the twinkling of an eye tightened the armour also. The poet says this thus—though emaciated his body got developed in strength and his armour which was so long slack got automatically tightened to face the present situation.

Mallı — 'चतूना वयी' षण्मासान् [''कालध्वनोरत्यन्तस योगे' इति हितीया] 'अनिलाभिन वायुभचकस्य, क्रथस्य इत्यय 'सत तथापि 'रणाय' रण कत्त 'प्रहृष्यत ' उत्तसाहमानस्य [ "क्रियायो पपदस्य—" इत्यादिना चतुर्थों ] 'जिणो ' अर्जुनस्य 'वपुषि पोषम' उपचय 'प्रयाति' गच्छति सित 'शिथिलेन' प्रयमम् इति भेष, 'वर्भणा' कवचेन 'विदुषा इव' अनन्तरकरणीय जानता इव इति उत्प्रीचा। 'सत्वर' भीष्र 'धनत्व ' हदत्वम् 'ईये' प्राप्तम्। अन्यथानुपयोगादिति भाव । [ इण कर्मणि लिट]।

#### Charcha

- 1 तयीम—ित + अयच् (अवयवे) + डीप स्त्रियाम = तयी three fold ताम्। व्याह्मर्थे दितीया—See Malli Arjuna as seen in canto IV started on for penance in अरतकाल। So चत्ना तयी will refer to अरत, हमन and शिशिर।
- 2 श्रानिलाशिन श्रानिल is wind, श्रानिलम् अश्राति इति श्रानिल + स्था + णिनि कार्त रि = श्रानिलाशिन्। तस्य। Qual जिणो। Being engaged in penance Arjuna went on without food for hours or days together, so he was mainly श्रानिलाशिन्। He was thus bodily क्राय, but his उत्तमाह for रण, also mental and bodily strength did not wane. He was hence ever agile and quick in executions
  - 3 सत—त्रस+शहा तस्य। Remaining, qual जिणी।
- 5 प्रहष्यत —प्र+हष (दिवादि)+ ग्रह। तसः। qual जिणो। His penance was for victory over enemies, so he was रणाय प्रहष्यत, and the name जिण्ण here is so appropriate
- 6 वपुषि पोष प्रयाति (सित)—वपुषि has भावे ७भी। प्र+या+शह = प्रयात attaining तिस्मन्। Pred to वपुषि। The body though क्षण gained in internal strength so it was पोष गत।
- 7 विदुषा इव—उपमास of वर्म णा। It was as if aware of the situation,
- 8 ईरो—इ+ लिट ए कर्म थि। चनुक्तकर्त्ता is वर्म था। The वर्म due to his emaciation was so long शिथल, but while taking arrow (See sl, 36 ante ) Arjuna in the twinkling of an eya made

the armour tight. The poet sirmises that the armour got tightened itself being aware of the situation i, e, it made him fit to face the attack,

- 9 Voice—प्रहृष्यत जिल्लो शिथिल वर्म द्वयाय।
  - 49 Arjuna angrily looked at the Gana-army

पतत्सु ग्रस्ते षु वितत्य रोदसी समन्ततस्तस्य धनुदुं धूषतः । सरोषमुल्ले व पपात भीषणा वलेषु दृष्टिवि निपातग्रं सिनी ॥ ४८॥

Prose — रोदसी ( द्यावाष्ट्रिययौ ) समन्तत वितत्य ( व्याप्य ) शस्त्रेषु पततसु ( सतसु ), धनु दुधूषत ( कम्पयितुमिच्छत ) तस्य ( श्रर्जुनस्य ) उल्काइव भीषणा विनियातश्च सिनी दृष्टि वलेष ( गणसैन्येषु ) सरीष पपात ।

Beng — আকাশ ও পৃথিবীকে চাবিদিকদিয়া ব্যাপিয়া শস্ত্রপাত হইতে থাকিলে, বন্ধবাক্ষালনে ইচ্ছুক অর্জ্জুনেব, উল্কাব ভাষ ভীবণা ও বিনাশস্থাচিকা দৃষ্টি গণসৈত্যেব উপব পডিল।

Eng — Weapons having falling all round by covering up the heaven and the earth, Arjuna wished to agitate (i,e draw) his (own) bow and his meteorlike terrible and evilportending sight fell on the Gana-army,

Expl -See Eng

Mallı — 'शस्त्रेषु, रोदसी' दावाप्रथियाौ [ "दावाप्रथियाौ रोदसी'' इत्यमर ] 'समन्तत वितत्य 'त्याप्य 'पततसु' सतसु 'धनु दूधूषत' कम्पयित्तिमच्चत, आस्कालयत इत्यथ [ ध्ञ सन्नन्तातश्रद्धप्रत्यय । "खरितस्तिस्यित धृञ्दितो वा'' इति विकल्पा-दिडभाव ] 'तस्य' अर्जु नस्य सम्बन्धिनी । भीषयित इति भीषणा [ नन्द्रादिलात लुा,] 'विनिपातम सिनी' विनामस्चिका 'दृष्टि' उक्तविमें षणा 'उल्का इव वलेषु सरीष' यद्यातया 'पपात' ॥ ४९ ॥

#### Charcha

- 1 पततमु—पत + श्रत = पतत falling तेषु। Qual शस्त्रेषु (which has भावे ७मी)।
  - 2 वितत्य वि + तन + स्वप्। having covered or spreading
- 3 रोटेसी रोटेस is haeven and earth both taken together, See Amara quoted by Malli ते। obj of नितस्य। But note that—रोधम् means तट (bank) see sl 33 and comp "गङ्गा रोध पतनसञ्ज्ञा"।
- 4 दुध्यत धूञ् ( कम्पने ) + सन + शतः = दुध्यत wishing to agitate i e, wishing to draw the bow तसा। Qual तसा ( which refers to अर्जु न )। Construe तसा दृष्टि पपात। The root धू is स्वादि, क्यादि उभयपदी usually In णिच् as seen before in al 47 the form is धूनयति।
- 5 सरोषम्—रोष is anger तेन सह वर्त्तमानम, तत यथा तथा, तुल्ययोगे वह—by the rule "नेन सहित तुल्ययोगे"। सहरोषम् is also correct by the rule "वीपसर्जा नस्य" i Adv Qual पपात।
- 6 उल्ला—उपमान of दृष्टि । Like दृष्टि it was भीषणा (भी + णिच् + ला ) and also indicative of downfall ( विनिपातण मिनी )।
  - 7 पपात-पत+ लिट अ। Fell Nom इप्टि।
- 8 विनिपातम् सिनी—वि+नि+पत+ घञ् = विनिपात downfall विनि-पात मसतौति विनिपात+ मस+ पिनि कर्त्तरि साधुकारिपिस्त्रियाम = विनिपात-मसिनी। Qual दृष्टि and उल्ला।
  - 9 Voice— उल्कयेव द्वा श सिन्धा भीषणया पेते ।

चतुद्रशः सगः

50 Arjuna terrible with his arrows

दिशः समूहितव विचिपत्रिव प्रभा रवेराकुलयित्रवानिलम् । मुनिश्वचाल चयकालदारुणः चिति सग्नेलां चलयित्रवेषुभिः ॥ ५०॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — चयकालदारुण सुनि (सुनिरूपोर्जुन ) इषुभि दिश्र ससूहतिव ( एकत समाहरन् इव ), रत्रे प्रभा विचिपत्रिव, श्रनिल श्राक्जलयन् इव, सश्रेला चिति चल्यन् इव चचाल ।

Beng,—কল্লান্তেব স্থায় ভীষণ মুনি অৰ্জ্জ্ন, তদীয় বাণদ্বাবা যেন দিগ্বিভাগ একত্ৰ আহ্নত কবিষা, ববিব প্ৰভা অধঃপাতিত কবিষা, বাযুব গতি নষ্ট কবিষা এবং সদৈল ববিত্ৰীকে কাঁপাইষা (গণগণেব দিকে) চলিলেন।

Eng—Aljuna (now an ascetic) terrible like the dissolution-time, advanced on (towards the Gana hosts) by (as if) bringing the quarters in one place and sun's rays down on the earth, by hampering wind's course and by shaking the earth along with mountains, with his arrows

Expl -see Eng

Malli — 'चयकालदाकण' चयकाल कल्पान्तकाल इव [ "स वर्त्त प्रलय कल्प चय कल्पान्त इत्यपि'' इत्यमर ] दाक्णो रोद्र 'सृनि' अर्जुन 'इष्टुभि' वार्णे 'दिश ससूइद्रिव' एकत समाइरन् इव । अन्यथा तासा पारदर्शन न स्वात इति भाव । 'रवे प्रभा विक्तिपन् इव' अध प्रक्तिपन् इव । अन्यथा मा कथ न दृश्यते ? इति भाव । तथा 'अनिख' वायु 'आकुलयन् इव' इष्टुभि अन्तरालम आघूर्नयन् इव । तस्य तथा गतिविधातात इतिभाव । 'सश्चेला चिति चलयविव' कम्पान् इव। तथा सचीभात इति भाव । 'चचाल' गतिमकरीत । [सर्वेव इवशब्द उत्-प्रेचायाम ]॥ ५०॥

#### Charcha

- 1 समूहन्—सम + अह ( भादि ) + ग्रह = समूहन् collecting together Pred to सुनि (1 e, सुनिवेष अर्जुन )। अह is भादि आत्मनेपद, but with उपसर्ग preceding it is both आत्मनेपद and परस्म पद by the Varttika "उपसर्ग दस्त होवें तिवाच्यम्"। Arjuna's arrows covered the space all around there, so the end of quarters being seen through the covering of arrow it is surmised to be collected there Comp "अन्यया तासा पारदर्शन न स्थात"—Malli दिश् is object here इव everywhere indictes उत्तर्भेचा (surmise) in this sloka
- 2 विचिपन्—वि+चिप+शह। Qual सुनि। He by his इतु-जाल covered sun's rays (रवे प्रभा), and there was प्रभा only of his वाण illuminating, so रविप्रभा scemed to be dragged down there
- 3 आकृत्वयन् आ + कुल + णिच् + शहा qual सुनि। This इषुजाल obstructed wind's course See Malli "तस्य तथा परि-विचातात"।
- 4 चलयन चल + णिच + शहा । Qual सुनि । His इष्जाल shook the earth and mountain there (इष्भि सर्गेना चिति चलयन इव सुनि)। In the sense of कम्पन, चल + णिच् is कित and so does not become चालि। This is by the गणसूत "कम्पने चलि"। His गुण due to penance made him strong ( op "गुकता नयन्ति हि गुणा न सहति")

and his majestic weighty body seemed to agitate the earth ( cp ''नमयतोव गति घंरिवीम्'' and ''तस्य चलने अवनी चलति'' etc )।

- 5 चयकाल &c—चयस्य काल, ६ तत। स इव दाक्ण, उपमानतत। qual सुनि। He was going to destroy and oust the गण, so he appeared terrible like चयकाल। He was भीवण, विनिपातशसी and hence चयकालदाकण as well
  - 6, चचाल-चल+लिट श्र। Advanced on Nom सुनि।
  - 7 Voice—समूहता, कम्पयता &c दाक्षीन सुनिना चैने।
    - 51 The arrows of nu rendered futile by Arjuna

विमुक्तमाशं सितश्रत्नुनिजेंगै: श्रनेकमेकावसरं वनेचरे:। स निजेंघानायुधमन्तरा शरे कियाफलं काल द्वातिपातित:॥ ५१॥

Prak — स अन्तरा ( सध्ये ) गरै आयुषम् निर्ज्ञधान [Arjuna shattered the weapons by his arrows even on their way], whose weapons did he shatter?—वनेचरै एकावसर विमुक्तमनेकमायुषम [ He shattered all the various weapons simultaneously shot at him, by the Kiratas] But were not the Kiratas hopeful of victory?—आग सित्तगत् निर्ज ये वनेचरे [ yes, they were so, erelong they each bragged to conquer the enemy, but now all their weapons were shattered when these were on the way towards Arjuna ] Then it is a blow to the Kirata army (Gana-army)—अतिपातित काल कियाफलम् इव [ As proper time overstayed or improper time baffles the results of works, so their array of

arrows at this moment when Arjuna was rich with penanace and was on his guard, met with failure, Thus fate disposed of them otherwise and they grew helpless ]

Prose — স্বায় सितशत् निज ये वनेचर एकावसरम (समकालम) विमुक्तम् अनेकमायुधम स ( স্বৰ্জ न ), क्रियाफलम স্বतिपातित काल इव, স্বन्तरा ( मध्ये ) স্বৰ্থ নিজ ঘান।

Beng —গণসমূহ প্রত্যেকেই শক্ত অর্জুনকে জয় কবিবাব ইচ্ছা খ্যাপন কবিষা, যুগপৎ যে সমস্ত আয়ুধ নিক্ষেপ কবিষাছিল, অর্জুন,— সমযাতিক্রান্তকাল বেমন ক্রিযাফল ব্যর্থ কবে তজ্রপ,—পথিমধ্যেই নিজ্ঞ শবদাবা তাহা থণ্ড খণ্ড কবিষা দিল।

Eng.—The weapons simultaneously shot at Arjuna by the Kiratas (Ganas) who erelong bragged to conquer him were made futile on the way by him with his arrows, like overstayed or improper time baffling the results of works

Expl -See Park and Eng

Mallı — 'श्राण सितण्यतुनिर्जं ये ' श्राण सित काङ्कित श्रवुनिर्जं यो ये ते । श्रह्महमिकया श्रवु विजिगीषञ्चिरित्यर्थ 'वनेचरें एकावसर ' समकालम [ श्रत्यन्त स योगे श्या ] 'विसुक्त ' प्रयुक्तम 'श्रनेक 'वह श्रायुध ' [ जाताविकवचनम ] 'स ' श्रर्जुन 'क्रियाफलम् , श्रतिपातित काल इव' श्रतिक्रान्त काल इव श्रतिक्रान्त कालस्य कर्मणो निष्फललात इति भाव । 'श्रन्तरा' मध्ये 'श्ररे निज्ञान'॥

## CHARCHA,

- 1 विमुक्तम वि + मुच + क्त कर्म णि। Thrown, released Qual त्रायुधम।
- 2 श्राथसित etc श्राश सित shown, stated, श्रातो निर्ज्य, ६तत। Victory over the enemy (1 e Arjuna), श्राशसित : त्निर्जय है, वह।

Who stated their sure victory over the enemy, ते । qual वनेचरे ॥ वने चरन्तोति वन + चर + ट कर्त्तार = वनचरा or वने चरा, (the विभिन्ता in वने is optimally retained by "ततपुरुषे क्षतिवहुलम्")। अनुक कर्त्ता of विभुक्तम्।

- 3 एकावसरम् अव + सृ + घ oı अप् वाहुलकात = अवसर time, opportunity एक अवसर प्रस्मिन् कर्मण, बहा तत यथा तथा। Adv qual विस्ताम्।
- 4 निर्जंघान—निर्+इन+ लिट घ। He destroyed, shattered Nom स। Its obj is चायुधम्।
- 5 चन्तरा—An चव्यय meaning मध्ये 1 e, पियमध्ये = when on the wing towards Arjuna
  - 6 शरी करणी ३या।
  - 7 क्रियाफलम् क्रियाया फलम्, इततः। उपमान of आयुधम्।
- 8 শ্বনিধানিন কাল —उपमान of स । If proper time is overstayed or let pass over, then results of works cannot be achie ved Proper time is one of the means to get success in works As improper time destroys our work so also Aijuna's arrows baffled theirs
  - 9 Voice —तेन निज म्ने कालेन क्रियाफलमिन &c

52 Arguna rich with arrows

गतैः परेषामिवभावनीयतां निवारयद्भिवि पदं विदूरगैः। स्ट्रम् वभूवोपचितो वृह्यत्फलैः मरे क्पायैरिव पाग्ड् नन्दनः॥ ५२॥ Prak -Easy

Prose — पाण्डु नन्दन , परेषामविभावनीयता गतै विपद निवारयिद्ध विदूरि । ह्वस्तफले भरे — उपाये (सामादिभि उपायचतुष्टये) द्रव— भ्रश्रमुपचित (विर्द्धित ) वसूभ ।

Beng—পাগুস্থত অর্জুন, গৃঢ় বা ক্ষিপ্রে প্রযোগহেতু শত্রুব অদৃগুতা প্রাপ্ত, বিপদ্নিবাবক, দ্বলক্ষ্যপ্রবেশক আযতাগ্র শবসমূহদাবা, যেন সাম দান ভেদ দণ্ডকপ উপাযচতুষ্ট্যদাবা অত্যন্ত সমৃদ্ধ হইলেন।

Eng — Arjuna the son of Pandu was enriched or glorious with arrows as with the four expedients of सामन् (conciliation) दान (gift) भेद (dessension) दण्ड (justice or punishment)— arrows whose courses were unnoticeable to the enemy, the averter of danger or attack, going a long range off and of long tips as well

Expl -see Eng

Mallı — 'पाख, नन्दन ' अर्जु न 'परिषाम अविभावनीयता' लघुप्रयोगात, अन्यत गूढ्प्रयोगाच 'अट्य्यताम्' अप्रकाशता च 'गते, विपदम' अनर्थ निवारयदिभ ,विदूरगें दूरल्द्यगें , परमख्लप्रविष्टें अप्रत्मलें ' आयतायें महालाभें [ "फल वाणायलाभयों" इति शाखत ] 'श्ररें , लपायें ' सामादिभि 'इव ध्यसु-पचित ' प्रवृद्ध 'वमृव' [ अत श्रन्थतासाधस्योत प्रकृताप्रकृतस्थि । लपमा इति केचित ] ॥ ५२॥

#### CHARCHA

1 परेषाम अविभावनीयता गते —Refers to शरे and उपादे। The शर as well as उपाय are अप्रकाशता गत to others, शराs due to the quick throwing of the warrior and the उपाय due to the secret application thereof by the king

- 2 विषद निवारयद्भि नि + ह + णिच् + श्रष्ट । Qual both श्र and उपाय । Both avert dangers (compare "आपत्प्रतिकारकार ग्रे श्रप्त निषसम् अनीलवाजिन समासेट् " &c sl 37 and 42) and save the appliers
- 3 विदूर्ग विदूर गच्छलीति विदूर + गम + ड कर्त रि। Qual शरी and उपार्थ। The शर goes a long way off to its aim and the measures enter the enemy's circle
  - 4 वसूव—भू+ लिट च। Became Nom पार्ह् नन्दन।
- 5 उपचित उप चि + क्त कर्त रि । Enriched Qual पाण्डुनन्दन ॥ श्ररे is the उपमान of उपाय here
- 6 बहतपाले पाल in the case of श्र means "tip" ( वासाय ), and in the case of उपाय it means "results" बहतपाल येषा, वह । ते । One is of long tip and so dangerons to the enemy, and another of significant results, qual श्र and उपाय ।
- 7 उपाये.—उपमान of धर। करणे ३या। The उपाय in राजनीति are four—(1) साम (2) दान (3) भेद and (4) दण्ड। As one rich in the applications of उपाय is terrible and invincible to his foes, so one rich in arrows is a terror to his enemies
  - 8 Voice-पाण्ड्नन्दन न उपचितेन वसूवे!
    - 53 Arjuna's series of arrows

दिवः पृथिव्याः ककुभा तु मग्डलात् पतन्ति विम्बादुत तिग्मतेजसः । सक्कद्विक्षष्टादय कामु कात् मुनेः यराः यरीरादिति तेऽभिमेनिने ॥ ५३॥ Prak -Easy

Prose — ग्रा दिव पृथिव्या कक्षभा (दिगा) मण्डलात नु, उत ( अथवा) तिम्मतेज्ञस ( रवे ) विम्बात अथ ( पचान्तरे ) सक्तिकष्टात् कासुकात ( वा ) सुने भ्रीरात पतन्ति—इति ते ( गणा ) अभिमीनिरे ।

Beng — (ক্ষিপ্রপ্রেযোগহেতু) গণসমূহ এই বিতর্ক কবিতে লাগিল—
শবগুলি কি অন্তবীক্ষ, বা পৃথিবী বা দিঙমগুল, বা ববিবিম্ব বা একবাব
আরপ্ত ধরু হইতে বা মুনি ( অর্জুনেব ) শবীব হইতে পতিত হইতে
লাগিল ?

Eng—(Owing to quick throwing of the arrows) the ganas guessed this—were the arrows falling from the heaven, the Earth's circuit or the circle of the quarters, or the sun's disc, or from the bow drawn only once or from the very body of the sage (Arjuna)

Expl —See Eng

Mallı — 'शरा दिव' अन्तरीचात 'पृथिव्या' भूगोलात 'कक्षभामण्डनात नु' दिशा मण्डलाहा? 'उत तिग्भनेजस' अर्थस्य विम्वात' मण्डलाहा? 'अथ' अथवा 'सक्तहिक्कष्टात् कार्सुकात वा 'सुनी श्ररोरात' वा 'पतिन्त इति ते' गणा 'अभिमीनिरे' ज्ञातवन्त । अन्यथा कथममी विश्वम अन्तर्धाय शरा सभाव्यन्ती — इति भाव (1)। [अत सर्वत शरसमातदर्शनात सभावनया पृथिव्यादीनाम् अन्यतमस्य अपादानत्वोत-प्रेचा। साच प्रतीयमाना व्यञ्जकाप्रयोगात ।। नु श्रव्दादयस्तु स श्रयं॥

## Notes on Malli.

- 1 The sense is—otherwise how can the arrows be possible to appear by covering the entire earth
- 2 Here owing to seeing of falling of arrows from all quarters there is surmise of স্বধার্ণৰ i e, this is coming from

errcuit of पृथिनी, दिश् etc And this is implied owing to absence of direct signification

#### Charcha

- 1. दिव अपादाने ५सी॥ प्रथिया, कक्षभास— भेषे ६ छी, related to संख्लात। संख्लात, विस्वात, कार्सुकात, भगीगत—all these take अपादाने ५सी।
- 2 पतन्ति—पत+लट अन्ति। Are falling Nom अना। The अन was so quickly executed from the shaft and so thickly did it cover all the spaces around that Ganas took it as if coming from heaven upwards (दिव) from the Earth's circuit (पृथिच्या मण्डलात) from the circle of quarters (क्कुभा मण्डलात) or from the sun's disc (तिग्मिनेजस विच्यात) or from the bew only once drawn (मक्कत विक्रष्टात कार्मु कात) or from the very body of Arjuna (सुने शरीरात)।
  - 3 तिग्भतेजस तिग्म तेज अस्य, बहु। तस्मात्। श्रोषे इष्टी।
- 4 सक्तत्—an अव्यय meaning "once" Adv qual विक्रष्टात (वि+क्रप + क्र कर्मण)।
  - 5, अभिमेनिरे-अभि + मन + लिट इरे। Thought Nom ते।
  - 6 Voice—शरै पत्यते तै अभिमेने।
    - 54 His arrows went past Himalaya through force but did not kill the गणाधिप।

गणाधिपानामिवधाय निर्गतैः परासुतां मर्मावदारणैरिप । जवादतीये हिमवानधोमुखै क्षतापराधैरिव तस्य पत्निमः ॥ ५४॥ Prose — मर्म विदारणे ( सर्म भेदके ) अपि, गणाधिपानाम परासुता (मरणम) अविधाय निर्गते तस्य ( अर्जुनस्य ) पविभि ( शरे ), क्रतापराधेरिव अधोसुरवै- ( सदभि ) जवात हिमवान् अतीये ( अतिक्रस्य गत )।

Beng —মর্মভেদক হইলেও, গণপতিগণের মবণ না ঘটাইয়া নির্গত আর্জুনের শবসমূহ, শক্রনাশ কবিতে না পাবিয়া লক্ষায় অবোরদন হইষাই যেন বেগে হিমবান (হিমালয় পর্বত) পার ইইষা চলিয়া গেল।

Eng—Arjuna's arrows though vital rending still were as if of down cast face (through बजा) by not doing the result of killing the leaders of the ganas and hence these went passing Himalaya, very quickly

Mallı — 'मर्म विदारणैरपि' मर्म खानानि एव विदारयद्भि अपील्यय 'गणा-धिपाना परासुता' मरणम् 'अविधान्न' अक्तला 'निर्मते '। तेषाममर्च्येलात इति भाव । 'तस्य' सुने ' पितिभि ' शरें 'क्ततापराधैरिव' खामिकाय्याकरणात सापराधैरिव [इतुन्तप्रेचा] 'अधोसुखैं ' सद्भि 'जवात हिमवान् अतीये' अतिचक्रमे तक्र प्रविष्टमिल्यय । निज्जतस्य क्रचित्रलयनम् उचितम इति भाव ॥ ५४॥

## CHARCHA

- 1 अविधाय वि + धा + ख्यम्। having done न विधाय द्रति अविधाय । नञ्जतत ।
- 2 निर्गते निर्+गम + क्त कर्त्तर। तै। Qual प्रतिभि। These went off by not killing the गणाधिप।
- 3 परासुताम् असु is प्राण and is always mase plural परागता असु यस, परासु, वह --- by "प्रादिश्यो धातुजस वहुन्नोहिवीचोत्तरपलीपश्च वक्तन्य "। तस्य भाव इति परासुता with तल् । ताम्। Obj. of श्रविधाय।

- 4 मर्स &c—मर्स 15 vital वि+दारि+ लाउ कर्तर वाहुलकात = विदारणम्। मर्सणा विदारणम् € तत। तै। Qual. पविभा। The पविन् (arrows) were vital-rending, still these could not destroy the life of गणाधिप, for they were immortal. Thus Malli says "तेषाम असर्च लात"। Hence the अव्यय अपि implies गर्हा (disregard) here
  - 5 जवात—हितो ५मी। यदा जवसाश्चित्य = जवात। ल्यप्नोपे ५मी।
- 6 अतीरी—अति+इ+ लिट ए कमें शि। Its अनुक्त कर्ता is प्रविभि and उक्तकर्म is हिमबान। The arrows went without killing the Gana-leaders, but then these went past Himalaya
- 7 अधोसुखे अध सुखमेषाम, वहु ते , qual पविभि । The arrow passing off pi-reing the aim were falling down so they were afterwards अधोसुख। hence this Surmise by the poet
- 8 ज्ञतापराध ज्ञत अपराध है, वह। ते। The arrows are surmised as ज्ञतापराध। Hence इव here implies उत्तरीचा (surmise) The arrows gone pieceing the गणाधिप could not kill them they were immortal and now when falling down with the waning of force they were अधोसुख (having their tips downwards), so the poet fancies that they were so through बच्चा in not being able to kill the Ganas for which they were directed by Arjuna Also compare "ज्ञतशक्तिरधोसुखो गुरुवात जनितनीड इवात्स-पौरुषेष"—XIII sl 33
- 9 Voice → तस्य पतिण निर्गता विदारणा अधीमुखा क्रतापराधा हिमवन्तम अतीय ।

55 His arrows hunt them only
द्विषा चतीर्याः प्रथमे प्रिलीमुखाः
विभिद्य देहावरणानि चिक्रिरे।
न तासु पेते विश्विखैः पुनर्मुनः
अक्नुदलं महता ह्यगीचरः॥ ५५॥

Prak -Easy

 $P_{10Se}$  — प्रथमे ( प्रथमप्रयुक्ता ) शिलीसुखा हिषा देशावरणानि विभिद्य या स्वती चिक्रिरे, सुने विशिष्वे तासु ( चितिषु ) न पुन पेने । हि ( यत ) अकल्तदल स्वताम अगोचर ( अविषय, अनिभिन्ने त दल्लय ), [ यहा—( तथाहि ) अकल्तदल ( पीडितपीडन ) सतामगोचर हि ( खलु ) ।।

Beng,—অৰ্জুনকৰ্তৃক প্ৰথমপ্ৰযুক্ত বাণসমূহ শক্ৰব বৰ্ম ভেদ কৰিয় শবীৰে যে ক্ষত উৎপাদন কৰিয়াছিল, পশ্চাৎপ্ৰযুক্ত বাণসকল তাতে পুনৰায় আঘাত কৰিল না (কাৰণ পিষ্ঠ পেষণ অভায় বটে)। (আৰ) প্ৰীডিতেৰ পীডন মহতেৰ অনভিপ্ৰেতও ৰটে।

Eng—The first set of arrows of Arjuna produced wounds in the body of the enemies after piercing their armouis, but his later ones cid not strike the same wounds, for striking an already-wounded place is understrable to the good 1 e, the good do not like to strike a wound again

Expl—See Eng

Mallı — 'प्रयमे' प्रथमप्रयुक्ता इत्यथ 'श्वितीसुखा ' सुनिशरा 'हिषा दृंहावनगानि' वर्माणि 'विभिद्य या चती ' प्रहारान् 'चिक्रिरे, तासु' चितिषु 'पुन ' पथात
'प्रयुक्त सुने विश्वित न पेते' न पिततम्। पिष्टपेषणदीषापातात इति भाव।
तथाहि — 'अरुन्तुद्व ' पोडितपीडन 'महता' सताम् 'अगोचर ' अविषय 'हि' — सन्त
गीडितपीडा न कुर्वन्ति इत्यर्थ [ "न हन्याद्व्यसनप्राप्त नार्त्त नातिपरिचतम्" इति

निविधसारणात इति भाव॥ अरु व्रण तुरतोति अरुनुर (व्रणोऽन्विवा-नीर्ममक '')। 'विव्यरुषोस्तुर'' इति खश्परत्ययः। 'अरुदिषदजन्तस्य सुम्'' इति सुनागन ]॥ ५५॥

#### Charcha

- 1 चती —The base is चित meaning "wound" ता। obj.
- 2 प्रथमे शिलोमुखा Nom to चित्रिगे। The शिलोमुख (1 e anows) that were first directed by Arjuna towards his enemies. Note the various symonyms used here by our poet for बाख 1, e, अन, पित्रम्, इष्च, शिलीमुख, विशिख, बाख (tc as in canto XIII, to serve diff purposes of बाख।
  - 3 विभिन्न—वि+भिद्र+ल्यप्। Having pierced
- 4 देहावरणानि—टेहस्य आवरणानि (परिच्छ्टा )। e, वर्स heie, €तत। Obj of विभिद्य।
  - 5 चिक्रिरे क्र + लिट इरे। Made The root क्र 18 उभयपदी।
  - 6 तामु—Refers to चिति। ऋधि ७मी।
  - 7 पेते-पत + लिट ए भावे। अनुक्त कर्का 18 विभिन्दे।
- 8 अक्तदलम्—अकस् 18 त्रण। अक तुदतीत अक्स् +तुद+स्या् कर्त्तीत अक्स् +तुद+स्या् कर्त्तीत अक्त्रतुद the tormentor of boils, तस्य भाव इति अक्त्रत्वम् the state of being a toimentor ofboils. For the rules of ख्या and सुमागम, here See Malli Nom to भवति understood Construe—अक्त्रदल महतामगीचर भवति। आर्त्तपीडन 18 always a sin, See Manu quoted by Malli
- 9 हि—An अव्यय, may mean both अवधारण and हितु। See Prose "हि हेताववधारणे" इत्यमर ।

- 10 अगोचर —गोचर is विषय। अविद्यमान गोचर यस्य, बहु। विधेय-विशेषण of अकल्यदलम। Difference in gender of उद्देश्य and विधेय is due to the saying "उद्देश्यविधेययो लिङ्गवचनेषु न तन्त्रता"।
- 11 Voice—िश्लीमुखे या चतय चिक्रिंग विश्खा पेतु अकनुदलीन अगोचरीण भूयते ।
  - The Gana army thinned down thereby
    समुज्जिता यावदराति निय्य तौ
    सहैव चापात् मुनिवाणस हित'।
    प्रभा हिमांशोरिव पद्गजाविलं
    निनाय सङ्गोचमुमापतेश्वसूम् ॥ ५६॥

Prose — यावदराति मसुज्भिता (शवुममसख्यया सुक्ता) चापात सह (सभूय) निर्यंती ( निष्कृामन्ती ) सुनिवाणम हति उमापते चसू, हिमाशी प्रभा पङ्जा-विलिमित सङ्कोर्च निनाय।

Beng — যতসংখ্যক শক্ত ততসংখ্যায বিমুক্ত অর্জুনেব বাণ ধন্ন ছইতে মিলিতভাবে নিজ্ঞান্ত হইষা শিবেব সৈত্যকে (অর্থাৎ প্রমথগণকে) সংকুচিত কবিষা ছিল (অর্থাৎ ভষে তাবা আংশিক প্লাযনপ্র ইইলে তাবা পাতলা হইষা গেল), যেমন চক্ত্রেব প্রভা পদ্মসমূহেব সঙ্কোচ ঘটাষ।

Eng —Arjuna's host of arrows thrown in as many numbers as there were enemies and coming out simultaneously from his bow thinned down the Gana army of Umapati 1 e, Siva, like moon's rays causing contraction and thinning down of lotuses

[ N B-Just as lotuses contract and looks thinned at

the advent of moon's rays, so the gana-army mostly fled away and got thinned owing to the attack by Arjuna's missiles or arrows quickly and simultaneously thrown in numbers

Expl -See Eng

Malli — यावन्तोऽरातय 'यावदगित' [ "यावदवधारणे' दत्यव्ययोभाव ]। यावदरित यथा तथा 'मसुन्भिता' अरातिसमस्ख्या सुक्ता 'चापात' सुनिकार्मुकात 'सह' म्मृय 'एव निर्यं तौ' निष्कृामन्ती। ताहक ्तस्य कौण्लम् इति भाव [ इग्र्यति डीप्] 'सुनिवाणस हित ' उमापते चम्, हिमाणो प्रभा पद्धजावनिम दव सद्धोच निनाय' प्रापयामास [ ट्हादिलात नयतिर्दं कर्मक ]।

### CHARCHA

- 1 मसुज्भिता—सम + उज्भा + क्त कर्म थि। Thrown, sent, directed Qual सुनिवासस हति।
- 2 यावदराति—अराति enemy यतपरिमाणमस्य इति यद् + वतुप् = यावान् as much as यावन्त अवातय इति यावदराति, commensulate to the enemy, अव्ययीभाव by the rule "यावदवधारणे"—यावत leads in an अव्ययी when it implies measurement "अवधारणम इयत्तापरिक्ते द" इति इतिकार ! Here there are two peculiarities—(1) There is no अव्यय in the compound though the samasa is an अव्ययीभाव। Compare—मत्रगोदावरम्। (2) The विग्रह is स्वप्द though the case is one of निव्यसमास। Adv qual समुज्ञिता। So many arrows were thrown that it seemed as many as there were enemies And the arrows were thrown so quickly that these seemed to go out all at a time from the चाप ( सह निर्वती )।
- 3 निर्धती—निर्+इ+शरु+डीप् स्त्रियाम्। See Mallı Qπal अनिवायस इति ।

- 4 चापात-श्रपादाने धूमी।
- 5 मुनिवाण &c—स इति 15 समूह। सुने वाण। ६तत। तस्य स इति, ६तत। Nom to निनाय।
- 6 निनाय—नी + लिट अ। Caused नी 1s a दिक्रमैक root, compare the list of दिक्रमैक 1oots in the following kalika "टुह्याच् पच् दण्ड् किंध प्रक्ति चित्र्यासु जिनस्यसुषाम्। कर्म युक् स्थादकियत तथा स्थात नीह्कक्ष्वहाम्'। Its प्रधानकर्म 1s—सद्भीचम्। And 1ts अप्रधानकर्म 1s चम्म।
- 7 हिमाशो प्रभा पद्वजावित्तम इव—This उपमा suggests that though Arjuna was apparently terrible still he was not destructive to gana-army and has softness within, so that he will forgive the submissive and will spare the distressed or the flying, as हिमामी प्रभा is to lotuses. And गण army was charming and attractive to all like lotuses, but through fate they yield to mild Arjuna as lotuses yield to mild moon's rays.
- 8 Voice निर्ध्त्या वाणस इत्या सङ्घोच निन्धे (प्रधानकर्मे is voiced by "न्यादे प्रधाने)।
  - 57. Arjuna's arrows could not be averted by the Ganas

श्रजिह्ममोजिष्ठममोघमक्कमं क्रियासु वह्वीषु प्यड् नियोजितम् । प्रसेहिरे सादयितुं न सादिताः श्ररीवसुत्साहमिवास्य विदिषः॥ ५७॥ Prose — सादिता विदिष (तस्य भवव, गणा इत्यम ), ऋस्य (अर्जुनस्य) अजिल्लाम् अजिल्लाम् अनिस्म विद्वीष्ठ क्रियासु प्रयक् नियोजितम भरोचे म् (तस्य) उत्तसाह्रमिव, सादियतु (नाशियतु ) न प्रमेहिने (न श्रेक् )।

Bneg—শত্ৰুগণ আক্ৰাস্ত হইষা অৰ্জুনেব উৎসাহেব ন্থায় তদীয় অবক্ৰ, সাববত্তম, অব্যৰ্থসন্ধান, অক্লান্ত ও ছেদনভেদনাদি কৰ্মেতে বিনিযোজিত শ্বজাল, নাশ ক্ৰিতে পাবিল না।

Eng —The enemy 1 e Gana-aimy being attacked could not destroy the straight, strong, sure untiring (1 e, overworking) and variously applied (in the various acts of cutting, piercing &c) array of arrows of Arjuna like his unceasing enterprise

Expl —Arjuna's array of arrows were straight strong, sure, unceasing and applied in छेदन भेदन etc. so was his enterprise courageous, full of stamina, successful, untiring and applied as works demanded. Now the Gana army being attacked by him could not ward off his arrows, nor could they diminish his enterprise in the least. He was great as a अवस्ती।

Mallı — 'त्रजिल्लाम्' खरुपतो गला वा त्रवक्षम, त्रन्यत तु जिनस्थानप्रवत्ती न नवतिति त्रजिल्ला, तम्। 'त्रोजिष्टम्' त्रोजिखन सारवत्तम तेजिष्ठ च। [जभयवापि तेजिखन्यव्दात विवन्तात इष्ठन्। "विन्यतोनुक्" इति (त्रव इष्ठनि परं ?) विनेष्ठ जुक्। टिलोपय]। 'त्रमोघम्' त्रव्यर्थम् 'त्रक्षमः' निरन्तरव्यापारं पि त्रक्षान्त 'व्ल्लीषु कियासुं के देनमंदन पातनादिकर्मसु 'पृथक् ' भे देन 'नियोजितम्'— कर्मानु-गुण्योन विनियुक्तमित्यय। त्रस्य सुने 'श्रीघम्' 'जतसाहम्' त्रीतसुक्यम् (?) 'इव', वीरसस्य स्थायिभावभूत प्रयविद्योषम इवेत्यय, 'मादिता' किष्ति। 'विदिष्व ' शवव-

'साद्यितु' प्रतिकत्तु 'न प्रसेहिरे' न श्केतः। तस्य उतसाहवत एव श्ववर्षे दुर्धर्षम् अभ्त इति भाव ॥ ५०॥

#### CHARCHA

- 1 श्रजिह्मम्, श्रोजिष्ठम, श्रमोवम, श्रक्तमम—These Qual both श्रीवम् and उतसाहम। श्रोजस् power श्रोजस् + विन मलय = श्रोजिखन्। तत श्रोजिस्न + इष्टन् = श्रोजिष्ठ ( with elision of पिन् by the rule "विन्मतो लुं क्', as also with elision of श्रम portion of श्रोजस्)। See Expl and Mallinath for their meanings in each case
- 2 वहीषु क्रियासु निमेजियतम्—Qual both भरीषम and जनसाहम। As भरजाल is applied in the works of क्टेंदन, भेदन, पातन &c, so जनसाह is applied in works as meccesity arises. See Malli His determination to conquer the enemies, and penance therefor gave him जनमाह। In fact as a बीर he was full of जनमाह so necessary for बोररस or battle
- 3 प्रसीहरो प्र + सह + लिट द्वरो could withstand Nom
  - 4 सादयितुम्—मद + णिच् + तुसुन । To remedy or to destroy
- 5 सादिता सद + णिच + क्त कर्म णि। Qual विद्या। Though attacked by Arjuna, the Gana could not evade this
  - 6 **V**oice—सादितै विद्विडिभ प्रसिद्धे ।
    - 58 Arjuna appeared terrible to all fighters

शिवध्यजिन्यः प्रतियोधमग्तः
स्फ्रान्तम्गी बुमयूखमालिनम्।
तमेकदशस्यमनेकदेशगाः
निदधुरके युगपत् प्रजा दव ॥ ५८॥

Prak,—शिवविज्ञिय त अगत स्पुरन्त निट्या [Siva's army one and all saw him in front ] This is what should be, nothing strange in it—अर्क प्रजा दव युगपत प्रतियोधम अगत स्म रन्त निद्धा [Each one of the army saw him face to face like the sun seen face to face by all people ] Perhaps he shifted place every moment and appeared so—एक्ट्रेगस्य तम अनेक्ट्रेशगा प्रजा दव [The people were in various places but Aijuna was in one place Still everyone of them looked him as standing face to face ] Then it is strange indeed—उग्रेष्ट्रमयखमाजिनम तम् ( अर्कमिंव युगपत प्रजा निद्धा) [He was all-dazzling with his teirible shining arrows that were like sun's rays, so he appeared like the sun that has dazzling with his pencils of rays ]

Prose — अने कट्रिगा शिव व्यक्तिच उग्रेषु मयू खमालिनम् एकटेशस्य तम, अर्क (अने कट्रेशमा ) प्रजा दव युगपत प्रतियोधम अग्रत स्मु प्रना निद्धा ।

Beng — অনেকস্থানস্থ হবদেনা কিবণাবলীব স্থায় উত্থেষুশোভিত একদেশস্থ অৰ্জুনকে, অনেকদেশস্থ লোকগণ যেমন কিবণমণ্ডিত স্থ্যকে যুগপৎ সন্মুখে দেখে, তদ্ৰপ প্ৰত্যেক যোদ্ধাবই সন্মুখে দীপ্যমান দেখিতে লাগিল।

Eng —Siva's army though stationed in many places still all of them saw Arjuna though remained in one single place as shining face to face in front of each warrior like the sun appearing simultaneously to all people though in different places, And Arjuna was dazzling with his terrible arrows that were like pencils of rays, as sun has arrow like lines of rays

Exple-See Prak and En

Mallı — 'चनिकट्शगा' नानादेशस्या 'शिवव्यजिन्य' हरसेना । उपेषव मयखा इव [इति उपिमतसमाम ]। अन्यव (स्र्यंपचे) तु—उपेषव इव मयखा [इति मयूर्व्य मकादिलात समाम ]। तेषा माला अन्यक्तीति तम 'उपेषुमयख-मालिसम' [वीद्यादिलात इनि ] 'एकट्शस्यम' एकवे विस्थित 'त' सुनिम 'अर्क प्रजा इव गुगपत, प्रतियोध' योध योध प्रति [ "अव्यय विभक्ति—" इत्यादिना प्रत्यये वीप् मायासव्ययीभाव ] 'अग्रत स्मुन्त निद्ध्य' टह्य । यथा एकोर्क एकवे विस्थतोपि नानाटेशस्थानामपि प्रतिपुरुष मम एवावे वत्तते इति युगपत प्रतीयते, तहत वाक्षविषे सुनिरिप प्रतियोध तथेव प्रत्यभात इत्यय (1)॥ ५८॥

#### Notes on Mallı

1 The sense is—As one sun stationed in one place appears simultaneously to all the people of various countries and each has the luminary as before him only, so the sage (Arjuna) throwing arrows appeared to each and every warrior

#### CHARCHA

- 1 प्रतियोधम्—योध warnor योध योध प्रति इति प्रतियोधम्, वौप्साया-मञ्चयोभाव । Adv Qual स्मुरन्तम् । He shone separately to all warrors so quickly he faced and threw arrows on all of them and so dazzling did he appear by his shining weapons
- 2 स्मृरनम्—स्मृर+ शह स्मृरत shining तम्। Qual तम (which refers to सुनिरूप अर्जुन)॥ He was not only समरत but अग्रत स्मृरत ।
  Thus अग्रत (an अञ्चय here) qualifies the verb in समूरत।
- 3 उगेषु etc—इषु 18 वाग। स्यूख 18 rays (किरण)। उगा इषव कर्मधा। उगेषव स्थाबा इव, उपमितसमास by "उपमित व्याम्नादिभि सामान्या-

प्रतोगे"। तेषा माला। सा अस्त्रस्य इति उग्रे धुमयूखमाला + इनि मलयेँ (ब्रीन्यादि) See Mallı तम्। Aıjuna's bright airows ware like so many rays स्यपचे उग्रेषव इव मयुखा, मयूरवा सकादिलात समासः। Rest as before Sun's rays' are like airows Note that ब्रीन्यादि list includes माला but not मयूखमाला, so strictly speaking (by the maxim "ग्रहणबता प्रातिपदिकेन तदन्तविधिप्रतिष्यात") माला will take इनि but not compound ending in the word माला। So we suggest this procedure here—उग्रेषुमयूखिन मलने भोभने इति उग्रेषुमयृख + मल + णिन कत्त नि माधुकारिण = उग्रेषुमयूखमालिन्। तम। Qual both तम and खर्कम।

- 4 अने करेशगा अने करेश + गम + ड कर्त रि। qual शिवव्य जिन्य and प्रजा ॥ प्रजा here means जना।
- 5 एकर्दशस्यम्—एकर्दशे तिष्ठतीति एक्ट्रंश + स्था + क कर्त्तर = एक्ट्रंशस्य । तम् । qual तम् and अकम ।
- 6 निद्दा नि + ब्यै + निटडम। Here it means "दृहमु" acc to Malli, better take it to mean 'thought that they were seeing", compare ''अनुचरो राजराजस्य द्यौ''— Meghaduta व्यायति, अध्यासीत, व्यास्ति &c
- 7 युगपत—an अव्यय meaning simultaneously Adv qual.
- 8 Voice—व्यक्तिनोभि अने कर्दश्गाभि प्रजाभि अर्क इव एक्ट्रशस्य मध्खमाली स निद्धेत ।
  - 59 The Gana-army shattered

मुने: शरीहेण तदुग्रं हसा वलं प्रकीपादिव विष्वगायता । विधूनितं स्वान्तिमियाय सङ्गिनी महानिलेनेव निदाघजं रज: ॥ ५८॥ Prak-Easy

Plose — प्रकोपात इव (रोषादिव) विश्वक् (समन्तात) आयता (आगच्छता) छग्रद हमा भुने श्रीघेन, महानिलेन निदायज रज इव, विधूनित (व्याहत) तद वन (प्रमधसैन्य) सिंहनीम् (अनुविश्वनीम्, अविच्छित्रामित्यथ) सान्तिम इयाय (प्राप)।

Beng — মূনি অর্জুনেব তীব্রবেগ শবজাল যেন বোষবশতঃ চাবি-দিকে প্রস্ত হইষা আগত হইল তাদৃশ শবজাল কর্তৃক আহত সেই প্রমেথদৈন্য বাত্যাকর্তৃক আহত গ্রীষ্মকালীন ধূলিব ন্থায়, অবিচ্ছিন্ন ভ্রান্তি (ভ্রমি) প্রাপ্ত হইল।

Eng—Arjuna's speedy array of arrows spread all around as if through anger, being struck by such arrows that Ganahost attained unceasing whirling like summer-dust whirling constantly being scattered by a terrible hurricane

Expl -See Eng

Mallı — 'प्रकोपात' अमर्थात 'इव, विष्वक्' मनन्तात 'आयता' आगच्छता 'उग्नर इसा' तीव्रवेगेण 'सुने श्ररीवं न' उक्तविश्विणेन 'महानिन्ते न' वाल्या 'निदाच जा श्रीभोल्य 'रज इव विधूनित' व्याहत 'तदवन्त' प्रमथाना सैन्य 'सिंड नौम्' शायुवन्धिनीम् अविच्छिन्नामिति यावत 'स्नान्तिम' अनुवस्थानम 'इयाय' प्राप ॥ ५९॥

## CHARCHA

- 1 श्रीघेण—शराणा (वाणानाम) श्रोघ (समूह) ६ तत। तेन। अनुक्ती कर्त्तरि ३या, श्रनुक्त कर्त्ता of विघूनितम्।
- 2, उगरहसा—रहस् is वेग। उगरह यस, वह । तेन। Qual, both शरीच प and महानिलेन।
  - 3 तद वलम—Refers to प्रमध्सेन्य।

- 4 प्रकीपात—प्र+कुप+घञ्भाव=प्रकीप anger, तस्मात। ईतो प्रकी।
- 5 विष्यक्—There is an अव्यय word विष्यग् ending in ग which is primitive (अनुगतपन्न प्रातिपदिक meaning सर्व तोभाव)। This suits here, the ग being changed into क by "वावसाने" and the क returning to ग by मिला। Again विषु is also an अव्यय and a primitive meaning सर्व तोभाव। विषु अञ्चतीति विषु + अञ्च + किन् कर्त्त रि = विष्यच् (प्रातिपदिक) which also by some treated as an अव्यय। The च changing into क by "िबन् प्रव्ययस् कु" and we get विष्यक् and सिस्स् alters क into ग। We prefer the first derivation Qual the क्रिया in आयता। For a similar use compare "विष्यड् मीइ स्थायति क्षय मन्द्रभाग्य करोमि'—uttara, and "क्षाचितौ विष्यिगवागनी। ग्राजी" I 36
- 6 अध्यता—आ + द + शह । तेन । qual श्रीचिष and महानिसेन । or आ + यम + किप् = आयत, spreading, तेन । The second sense suits better for श्रीच was already आगच्छत (comp 'प्रसेहिरे सादयित न सादिता श्रीच सुतसाहिमवास्य विदिष "—sl 57), now is the time for श्रीच to spread all around so as to make the वल reel on
- 7 विधूनितम्—वि+धू + शिच् + क्ष शि। Being agitated or struck Qual वलम and रज।
- 8 इयाय—इ+लिट घ। Attained Nom बलम and रज। Its obj as भान्तिम् (=whirling)
- 9 सङ्गिम—सञ्च + घञ् = सङ्ग attachment स अस्ति असा इति सङ्ग + इति मत्वर्षे + डीप् स्वियाम् = सङ्गि unceasing, continual ताम । qual भान्तिम । 01—सञ्ज + शिनि कर्षे रि साधुकारिण स्वियाम वाङ्खकात् =

सिंद्रनी, and Panini writes the sutra "समानतीये वासी"। ा सञ्ज म् आवश्वे थिनि। ा सञ्च में शिनि कर्त्त प्रद्वादिलात् स्त्रियाम्। In these case कुल comes either by "न्यड्कादीनाञ्च" or "वाहुलकात्"। See सुखसिंद्रनम in Sak V Though यञ्चादि list does not include सञ्ज still it is sometimes treated as आकृतिगण, compare Mallinatha ("सर्वत यञ्चादिलात् शिनि") under 'मस्यीन चेतसाम्" in Bhatti VI 75 Similarly we may derive हारिन्, वादिन्, ध्व सिन्कानिन् &c

- 10 निदाघज रज नितरा दह्यते श्रस्मिन् इति नि + दह + घञ् श्रिषकरणे = निदाघ summer, घ in this sense is substituted for ह by the rule "न्यड्युदीनाञ्च"। Comp "ननसिजनिदाघमसरयो " in Sak III 8 निदाघ + जन + डक्तरीर = निदाघजम। qual रज। Dry summer dust is easily laised and whirled by strong wind of that time This is a natural phenomenon then उपमान of बलम्।
- 11 Voice—तेन वलीन विधूनितेन भान्ति ईये निदाधजीन रजसा इव।
  - 60 They thus could not ascertain his throwing of arrow

तपोवलेनेष विधाय स्यसी
तनूरदृश्याः स्विदिषूत्रिरस्यति ।
श्रमुष्य मायाविहतं निहन्ति न
प्रतीपमागत्य किमु स्वमायुधम् ॥ ६०॥

Prak -Easy

Prose — एष (सुनिक्पोर्जुन) तपोवलेन भूयसी श्रष्टश्या तनू विधाय इषून् निरस्ति स्तित्? श्रथवा श्रमूष्य मायाविहत स्त्रम् श्रायुध प्रतीपमागत्य न निहन्ति सिस् ?

Beng — ম্নিবেশ এই অর্জুন তপোবলে অনেক অদৃশ্র দেহ সৃষ্টি কবিষা (চাবিদিক হইতে) বাণক্ষেপ কবিতেছে কি ? অথবা এর মাধাপ্রভাবে প্রতিহত হইষা আমাদেবই আয়ুধ্দমূহ কি প্রাবৃত্ত হইষা আমাদেব নিহত কবিবে?

Eng—Is this ascetic (Arjuna) throwing arrows (on all sides) by creating several invisible bodies by his power of penance, or being retarded by his Maya, are our own weapons returning back to kill us?

Expl —See Eng and note 10

Mallı—षय विभि विशेषकमाह, तप इत्यादिना—एष मिन 'तपोवलेन' तप सामर्थ्यंन 'भृयसी 'वहो 'ष्रदृश्या तनू ' प्रात्मन शरीराणि 'विधाय' सृष्टा 'द्रषून् निरस्यति खित्' चिपति किम् ? अयवा 'अमुख्य' अस्य मुने 'मायाविहत' मायया विहत प्रतिहत 'ख' खकोयम् 'आयुध प्रतीप प्रतिकृतम् 'आगल्य'प्रत्याङ्गत्य द्रत्यर्थं 'न' अस्याक 'निहन्ति किम्' [ "जासिनिप्रहण—'' द्रत्यादि सूर्वेण (? शेषविवच्चाया) कमं णि षष्ठी (?)। शेषाविवच्चायानु हितीया ।॥ ६०॥

# CHARCHA,

- $oxed{1}$  तपोवल न-तपस वलम्, ६तश्। तेन, करणे ३या।
- 2 विधाय-वि+धा+ ल्यप्। Having created
- 3 भ्रयसी वह + ईयस्न् + डीप् स्त्रियाम् = भ्रयसी । Qual तन् ॥ Both तन and तन् (fem ) are correct, obj (कर्म ) of विधाय।
- 4 श्रष्टाः दृश् + काप् कार्मं णि = दृश्य । न दृश्य , नञतत् , qual तन् । '
- 5 स्ति —An अव्यय denoting प्रश्न as in Sak V "श्राहो स्ति प्रित-वस्तम्"। or it denotes विकल्प like the अव्यय word "नु" as in "मक्ता पति स्ति उताहिमाग्र" &c.

- 6 निरस्रति निर्+ अस (चेपेदिवादि) + खट ति। निरस्रते is also correct here by the varttika "उपसर्गादस्यत् होवे ति" see also समूहन् in sl 50 Nom एष।
  - 7 मायाविहतम्—मायया विहत (प्रतिहतम), ३तत्। Qual श्रायुधम्।
  - 8 निहन्ति नि + हन + लट ति । Nom आयुषम् ।
- 9 न —Either 2nd case and 6th case plural, we can have 6th case ( षष्ठी ) by श्रीषविवचा of कर्म in the case of नि+इन, see Mall, otherwise by कर्म विवचा we have दितीया only
- 10 किसु—An अव्यय here denoting प्रश्न। Thus मेदिनी says "प्रश्नी निषेधी वितर्जे निन्दायाच किसुसात्"। Also compare "किसु भीर अराध्येसी" in Bhatti, and see our notes under किसु in XIII sl 56

The arrows were innumerable and surrounded the गण्ड from all sides, so they ask "were our own arrows put back towards us by his creation of भाषा"? on he created several invisible bodies and threw weapons simultaneously from all these.

- 11 Voice—इषव एतेन निरस्वन्ते विह्नतेन स्वीन आयुधीन निह्न्यते
  - 61 Or did the gods side him and threw so many arrows?

हृता गुणैरस्य भयेन वा सुने: तिरोहिता: खित् प्रहरन्ति देवता: १ कथं न्वमी सन्ततमस्य सायका भवन्यनेके जल्धेरिवोर्मय:॥ ६१॥ Prak -Easy

Prose — वा (अथवा) अस्य सुने गुणै हता भवेन वा तिगेहिता देवता प्रहरनि स्तित ? (अन्यथा) अस्य अमी सायका जलघे अर्मय इव कथ नु सन्ततमने को भवन्ति।

Beng — অথবা মূনি অৰ্জ্জুনেব গুণে আরুষ্ট বা তদীয় ভষে বিজ্ঞান দেবতাগণ তিবোহিত হইষা শবপ্রহাব কবিতেছেন কি ? অন্তথা এব এই শবজাল সমুদ্রেব উর্মিব স্থায় কেমন কবিষা নিষ্ত পতিত হইতেছে।

Eng—On are gods throwing anows being concealed here, attached as they are to him either through his merits or through fear of him (1 e, of his prowess), otherwise how can his arrows do constantly become many like the waves of oceans

Expl —As waves of seas constantly multiply on and on, so his arrows were multiplying on, so the ganas guess that these may be thrown by concealed gods come over to his side either attracted by his merits or through fear of him

Mallı —यदा 'अस्य सुने गुणें शान्यादिभि 'हता' आक्रष्टा वशीक्षता दित यावत 'भवेन' भीत्या वा, भयात विश्वत्य एवेत्यर्थ 'देवता तिगेहिता' सत्य प्रहर्रान्त स्ति'? तत कुत ?—अन्यथा 'अस्य' सुने 'अमी सायका जलघे कर्मय दव कष्य वु सन्ततमने के' अस ख्या "भवन्ति"? एतचीक्षान्यतमासभवे न सभवतीत्यर्थ । किमिति एच्छन्त्योदिवता युध्यन्ते दत्याह—'गुणें हता भवेन वा'। एतेन गुणें आवर्त्तिता प्रीत्या विश्वत्य अस्मात् वर्त्तभाना वा दत्यर्थ । किमस्य वितर्कत्यस्य मूक्षित्याह—कथिति, 'अस्मात कथ जलघे कर्मयो यथा, एकस्यें व सायका सन्ततम् अतिवहवो भवन्ति । एतचीदाम् अन्यसपचसभवे न सभवित दत्यर्थ (1)। [ एकशब्दस्य एकस्थे कृते एके इति रूपम इति कैचित । नु शब्द तु अन्यार्थें ।

## किराताजु नीयम्

१६€

### Notes on Malla

1 The sense is—this conclusion cannot be possible by taking other alternatives

#### CHARCHA

- 1 इता ह + क्त कर्म शिस्त्रियाम = हता won over Qual देवता।
- 2 गुणे, भयेन—करणे or better अनुक्ते कर्च रि इया। The gods sided him either won over by his ments of through fear of his strong penance See description of Arjuna's strong penance in canto XII sl 3-17
- 3 विरोहिता तिरस्+धा+क = तिरोहिता concealed As Ganas were not seeing another there, so they gussed that concealed (invisible) Gods are also fighting for him
  - 4. प्रहरन्त प्र + ह + लट अन्ति। are striking, Nom, देवता।
- 5 कथ तु—िक्तम + यसु । 1, e, केन प्रकारिण । हतीयान्तमन्यम् । ३वा करणे । करण of the क्रिया in भवन्ति । न indicates a question "नु एच्छाया विकल्पे च" इत्यमर । कथ नु is thus equivalent to न केनिपि प्रकारिण—by no means, comp "कथ नु शक्योनुनीयो महर्षे "—Rag II 54 Or कथ meaning "how" ends in interrogation, नु implies विवर्क here Thus the two implies विवर्क प्रकार में प्रश्ना Also Compare "कथ नु ते करीयमासुक्तविवाहकीतुक"—Kumara
- 6, धन्ततम्—सम + तन + ता = धन्तत or सतत। तत यथा तथा। Adv, Qual भवन्ति। How could the arrows be unceasingly falling,
- 7 भवन्ति—भू+ लट चन्ति। Becoming, Nom, सायका । Bhatton reads पतन्ति here for भवन्ति। And indeed पतन्ति gives a better sense of the situation here,

8 अने के—Pred to सायका। एक is one न एक इति अने क'। अने के by पक्षिय हिता। अने के by नज़त is unsound, for acc to grammar एक being masc sing, अने क should be so, compare न नाह्मण इति अनाह्मण, न हचा अहचा and the Panini-rule 'अने कमन्यपदार्थें"। This may be also inferred from the rule' परविष्ण इन्ततपुरुषयो " and the maxim "उत्तरपदार्थ प्रधानस्तत्पुरुष "। Thus also Bhattoji in his Manorama says "सर्वधापि नज़समासस्य उत्तरपद्मधान्य भाष्योक्ष नान्यधयितव्यम्। अतएव 'अने कमन्यपदार्थे' इत्यव अने कश्चादिकवचन प्रयुक्तम कथ तिर्हे "पतन्यने के जलदिरिवीमं य

9 जलर्घ जमय इव = उपमान of सायका । ऊर्मि is both mase and fem, so there is no defect in the उपमा here, The flow of arrows was unceasing and continuously many like the unceasing constant flow of sea-waves, Both attack and strike others but do not necessarily kill them

- 10, Voice—देवताभि प्रज्ञियते सायके भूयते जिमिनिव
  - 62 The ganas apprehended destruction from Arruna

जयेन कचिहिरमेदयं रणात्
भवेदपि खस्ति चराचराय वा ।
तताप कीर्णा नृपस्नुमार्गणैः
इति प्रतकांकुलिता पताकिनी ॥ ६२ ॥

Prak -Easy,

Prose — कचित अथ रणात जरीन विरमेत ? अपि वा चराचराय खिला

भवेत ? इति प्रतकांकुलिता चपस्तुमार्गणै कीर्णा पताकिनी (सेना) तताप (ताप तेजी)।

Beng — একি সকলকে জব কবিষা যুদ্ধ হইতে নিবৃত্ত হইবে এবং চবাচব জগতেব কিস্বস্তি (অর্থাৎ মঙ্গল) হইবে—এইভাবে বিতর্ক বিহবল সেনাগণ নৃপনন্দন অর্জ্জুনেব বাণে ব্যাপ্ত হইষা পবিতপ্ত হইতে লাগিল। ( অর্থাৎ প্রার্থনা কবি এ জব কবিষা বৃদ্ধে নিবৃত্ত হোক্ এবং জগতেব স্বস্তি হোক)।

Eng—Should he desist from battle by conquering us? Should there be good to the moveable and immoveable world?—thus disturbed by guesses the gana army pervaded by the arrows of the prince Arjuna attained distress,

Expl -Easy, see Eng

[N, B,—We wish his cessation of battle just after victory and peace as well to the world ].

Mall1 — 'किव्यय वा रणात जयेन विरमेत 'अस्मान् जिला किव्यय युद्धसु-पस इरेत 'अपि चराचराय खिला भवेत' अपि स्थावरजङ्गम जगत न विनग्छेत इत्यर्थ [ अपिश्व्य सभावनायाम । प्रार्थनाया लिङ्] 'इति' अने कप्रकारेण 'प्रतर्का-कुलिता' पूर्वो का ये वितर्काल अकुलिता विह्वला । अत्र सहितक विश्विषणमाह 'नृपस्नुमार्गण 'अजुनवाण 'कीणां' चिह्ना 'पताकिनी' सेना किरातपतेरिति श्रेष । 'तताप' ताप प्राप ॥

#### CHARCHA

- 1 ज्ञयन-करणे ३या॥ रणात-अपादाने ५सी।
- 2 कच्चित—An अव्यय denoting कामप्रवेदन 1, e, खाभिप्रायाविष्करण। Thus Amara says "कामप्रवेदने कच्चित्"। Here "अय जर्यन रणात विरमेत"। is the object of the speaker (खाभिप्राय) and this he

dicloses ( श्राविष्तार ) by कचित। In ordinary language we put it in an interrogative way e, g, "जयकरिया निहत्त हृदवे तो &c,। That is, the speaker plays for रणनिहत्ति just after जय, and he does not wish wholesale massacre Hence जिड् in विरमेत् (वि + रम+ जिड्यात ) and भवेत is to denote प्रार्थना (ending in दक्का ) as in Malli Similarly श्राप denoting सभावना ends in प्रश्न here

[N B — Note that विरम takes प्रसापद by the rule "व्याड-यरिधो रम"]।

Note that Mallı ın Raghu VI and Vallabha ın Rag V take कचित as प्रश्ने वा कोमलामन्त्रणे।

- 3 चराचराय—चरन्तौति चरा (पचायच्), न चरा अचरा, नञतत। चराअ अचराअ, इन्द्र। तस्त्री। खिल्त शब्द योगी ४थीँ by "नम खिला खाहा खधा लवषड्योगाच"।
- 4 तताप—तप (भ्वादि) + लिट अ। Attained ताप। Nom पताकिनी। We avoid दिवादि तप here for that usually denotes ऐन्नर्य and is आत्मन पद, whereas भ्वादि तप is (ताप) परस्म पद। Though poets use दिवादितप as तापे, still it is आत्मन पद।
- 5, कीर्णा—कू+ क्र कर्मण स्त्रियाम = कीर्णा thrown aside, scattered (acc to Malli), sl 63 (निरस वल) supports this, but it may also mean बाह्मा (pervaded) And this sense suits here (see sl 59) For this sense of कीर्ण, compare "जटाना कीर्णया कीर्ण"—in XI, sl, 3, Qual पताकिनी।
- 6 नृष्पस्नुमार्गणें नृष्पस्नो (त्रजुनस्य) मार्गणा, तै। त्रनुक्तकर्त्तरि इया।
  - 7. इति-An अवाय meaning अने न प्रकारिस।

- 8, प्रतक्तीकुलिता = प्रतकेंन (वितकेंन) आकुलिता, २तत। Qual, प्रताकिनी।
  - 9, Voice-अनीन विरम्यीत खिला भूयेत पताकिन्या तेपे &c easy,
    - 63 The scattered army could not shine

श्रमिषणा क्षत्यमिव चमात्रयं मदोद्वतेनेव हितं प्रियं वच:। वलीयसा तद्विधिनेव पौरुषं वलं निरस्तं न रराज जिण्याना ॥ ६३॥

Prak, — जिण्णना (अर्जुन न) निरस्त तत वल न रराज [ The gana-army scattered or pressed on one side by Arjuna could not shine, iecover or rally ], How is this?—अमिष णा (निरस्त ) चमात्रवं क्रव्यमिव [ this is like an enraged person setting aside or totally losing a result to be achieved by forgiveness only], This abstract idea is too much forme—मरोज्ञतेन (निरस्त) हित प्रिय वच दव [ This is like a hanghty one ignoring a good salutary speech, As a haughty one avoids for ever a good saying (cp "उपदेशे हिम्खीण प्रक्तीपय न मान्तवे) and it does not get footing on him, so the scatterd army could not hold thenselves against Arjuna ], Now I follow you—वलीयसा विधिना निरस्त पौरुषम् दव [ Again as powerful destiny foils manliness so that it cannot stand again ("न च देवात पर वलम्"), so Arjuna ousted the Gana-army and it could not rally at all ],

Prose, — जिणाना ( चर्जुन न ) निरक्त ( विचिप्त ) तत वल ( गणसैन्यम, किरातसैन्यमित्यथं ), अमर्षिणा ( निरक्त ) चमात्रय क्रत्यमिव, मदोद्रतेन (निरक्त )

ছিল प्रिय बच इव, वलीयसा (प्रवर्तन) विधिना (निरक्त) पौरुष इक न रराज।

Beng — অর্জুন কর্তৃক বিক্ষিপ্ত কিবাতরূপী গণসৈত্য আব বিবাজ কবিতে পাবিল না (অর্থাৎ মাথা চাড। দিতে পাবিল না), অর্থাৎ যেমন ক্রুদ্ধ ব্যক্তি কর্তৃক পবিত্যক্ত ক্ষমাসাধ্য ব্যাপাব নষ্ট হয়, যেমন মদোদ্ধত ব্যক্তি কর্তৃক হিত ও মনোহাবি বাক্য দূবে ক্ষিপ্ত হয় এবং বলবান্ দৈৰ কর্তৃক পুক্ষকাব বিহৃত হয় তেমন অর্জুন কর্তৃক গণসৈত্য বিক্ষিপ্ত হইল।

Eng,—As a work to be gained by forgiveness is set aside by an enraged one and is lost for ever, as a good salutary word unheeded by a haughty one never finds footing (in his mind), and as powerful destiny prevails over manliness (and unnerves it), so the gana or kirata army scattared by him could not rally (at all),

Expl —See Prak and Eng

Malli — 'विषाना' अर्जुने न 'निरस्त' चिप्त 'तदवल' किरातसेन्य 'न रराज' ।
किसिन' केन चिप्त न गोभते ? 'अमर्षिणा' क्रोबवता निरस्त 'चमायय' यानिसाध्य क्रत्यसिन' कार्य्यं सिन । यथा चमासाध्य हि क्रत्य सामर्ष निरस्तते तक्क निरस्त न ग्रोभते । यथा च मद पौरुषादिधर्म तेनोद्यत अविष्ठत तेन 'मदोद्धतेन' पुसा 'हित प्रिय वच' प्रियवचनम् एव निरस्त तिरस्तृत न राजते । 'वलीयसा' वलवत्तरेण च 'विधिना' दैवेन 'पौरुषम् इव' निरस्त सत न राजते । वलीयसा दैवेन प्रतिहतपुरुषवापारस्य न ष्र्माख्यात । जिश्वरिप तथा वलीयान् इति भाव । मालीपमा ॥ ६३॥

#### CHARCHA

1 अमर्षि शा— रूष + घल भावे = मर्ष toleration, forbearance. न मर्ष, अमर्ष anger, अमय अस्ति यस्य इति अमर्ष + मत्वर्षे इनि = अमर्षिन् an angry person तेन। उपमान of जिणाना। Both are अनुक कत्ता of निरस्तम्।

- 2 चमात्रयम—चमा आयय (विषय) यस, वह । Qual क्रत्यम् । चमात्रय क्रत्यम् 18 उपमान of तत वलम् । तत वलम् 1 efers to gana-almy now turned to a kirata almy, for Siva was now transformed to a Kiratapati, यथा अमर्षिणा निरस्त चमासाधा क्रत्य न राजते, तथा क्रीधात जिथाना निरस्त वल न रराज।
- 3, मदोब्रतेन—मदेन ( घहद्वारे थ ) उद्यत , इतत । Adj used substanstively उपमान of जिल्लाना । As such person disregards and throws aside हित वच and so it does not shine to him so तपस्रो-दे जित Aljuna set aside the army to lose ground
- 4, वलीयसा—वल + इनि सलघँ = विलन having strength विलन् + देयसुन् = वलीयस् the stronger तेन। Qual विधिना। विधिना। उपमान of जिल्लना। As powerful देव destroys and upsets one's manliness for good, so favoured by fate (1, e, Siva's pleasure for his त्वप्या) Arjuna unnerved the Gana-army by his arrows Thus all the three similes are very apt here with respect to Arjuna

N B—जिल्ला like अनीलवाजिन, सव्यसाचिन् &c is a name of Arjuna, the son of king Pandu, and now a सुनि, it is aptly used here for अज्ञन was now in a victorious position ]

- 5, निरस्तम् निर्म स चिपे (दिवादि ) + क्ष कार्ष श्व = निरस्तम् having set aside, scattered Qual वसम, क्षस्यम, वच and पौर्षम।
  - 6 रराज-राज+लिट अ। Nom वलम्।
  - 7 Voice निरस्तेन चमाअयेण क्रत्येन इव बलेन न रेजे &c easy.

64 The army deeply pressed by Arjuna

प्रतिदिशं प्लवगाधिपलक्षणा विश्विखसहिततापितम्किंभिः। रविकरग्लपितैरिव वारिभिः श्विववलैः परिमण्डलता द्वे॥ ६४॥

Plak—प्रतिदिश परिमण्डलता दशे [The almy of Siva being whirling (see sl 59) formed into sevaral groups on all sides there. That is, the main compact mass of one unit-force was made whirling and scattered by Arjuna's arrows and now being scattered off from one another they were rendered into severel batches on all sides. And they could not regain their original compactness] By whom were they so circumstanced? अवगाधिपलस्मण विश्विस इतिवाधितमूचिं भि शिववलें [Arjuna pressed these by his array of arrows and then they were so thinned down here and there] Now I understand you—रविकरण्विते वारिभ इव शिववलें [This is like water thinned down and forming into group of eddies here and there being heated by sun's rays]

Prose — प्रवगाधिपलचाणा ( ऋर्जुनेन ) विश्विखस हतितापितमूर्त्ति भि शिववले , रविकरम्लपिते वारिभिरिव प्रतिदिश परिमण्डलता दर्भ ।

Beng —বানবচিহ্ন ( অর্থাৎ কপিথজ ) অর্জ্জুনেব বাণসমূহদাবা তাপিত-দেহ হবসেনা, ববিকিবণে তাপিত নীবের স্থায় বিশ্বিপ্ত ও শ্রমযুক্ত হইবা প্রতিদিকে ইতস্ততঃ মণ্ডলাকাবে দেখা গেল।

Eng —Siva's forces (1 e, Gana-army) with their bodies struck by the arrows of Arjuna (having Hanuman in his

flag ), turned into circles or batches on all sides liks water (thinned down and ) turned into eddies here and there being heated by sun's scorching rays

Expl -See Eng and Prak and note 4

Mallı — 'प्रवगाधिपलच्चणा' प्रवगानाम् अधिपोधीशो लच्च चिक्र यस्य तेन, वानरचिक्र न [''कपिप्रवक्रप्रवग'' इति, "चिक्र लच्च च लच्चणम्'' इति च अमर ] अर्जु नेन (१ दत्यर्थ ) 'विश्विखस हतितापितसूर्त्तं भि ' विश्विखा वाणा तेषा स हतय समूहा ["स्त्रिया तु स हति न्दम्' दत्यमर ] ताभि तापिता पौडिता सूर्त्तं यो देहा येषा ते तथाभूते, शर्रानकरकत्ति तक्तलेवरे दत्यर्थ । 'श्विववले 'प्रमथरेन्ये कर्त्तृभि 'रिवकर लिपते तर्तं सूर्य्यं किरणशोषिते दत्यर्थ 'वारिभि ' उदक्तेरिव 'प्रतिदिश्य ' दिन्नु 'परिमण्डलता' परित चक्राकारमण्डलता इति यावत, 'दर्ध ' अधारि । प्रतिदिश्य मण्डलाकारे स्थितम् दत्यर्थ । [ घाञ कर्माण लिट्] । आतपत्रत है नीर परिस्नति तदत सुनिपौडित सेन्य वसाम दत्यर्थ । [ द्र तिवल स्वित क्रन्ट — "द्र तिवलस्वतमाह नभी भरी" इति लच्चणात ] ॥

#### CHARCHA

- 1 प्रतिदिश्म—दिश्म दिश्म प्रति इति प्रतिदिश्म, वीपायाम् अव्ययीभाव । Adv Qual, दधे ।
- 2 प्रवगाधिप etc—लच्चन् (neuter) means चिन्नः। प्रवेन (लग्फेन) गच्छतीति प्रव+गम+ड कत्तं रि = प्रवग a monkey तस्य अधिप, ६ तत। प्रवगाधिप लच्च यस्य, वहु। तेन। अनुक्तकर्तार स्या, अनुक्तकर्ता of तापित in तापितमूर्त्ति । "सापेचलिप गमकलात समास"। This is a name of अर्जुन, for Hanumat always reigned in his chariot-flag And प्रवगाधिप is here used for इन्तत। Thus अजुन is called कपिष्वज।

As हनूमान् by his भिक्त achieved success, s Arjuna by his penances will gain his end – this is suggested by this here It also signifies Arjuna's नीरल।

- 3. विशिख &c—स इति 1s समूह। विशिखाना (वासाना) स इति, ६ तत। तथा तापिता। ३तत्। तादृशी मूर्ति येषा,वहु। तै। Qual, श्रिववर्ते।
- 4 रविकर &c—रवे करा, ६ तत। तेन ग्विपता ३ तत, ते। Qual वारिमि। Water scorched by sun'srays thins down and is seen to form cricles of eddies here and there, so Gana army thinned down and scattered formed into batches or circles here and there ग्वै + णिच् + ता कर्म चि = ग्विपत or ग्वापित with मिस्त विकल्प in णिच् when no उपसर्ग precedes by the ganasutra "ग्वामावन वसा च"। No मिस्त if an उपसर्ग precedes, प्रग्नापित। See also Sak "ग्वपयित हिष्णाह्यम"—III 16
  - 5 वारिभि उपमान of शिववलें। There are अनुक्त कर्ता of दर्ध।
- 6 परिमण्डलता—मण्डल परिगतम् परिमण्डलम forming into circles, श्रादितत। परिमण्डलस्य भाव इति परिमण्डलता with तल् भावे। उक्त कर्म of द्वी। As रिवतम्न water forms into eddies here and there, so वाणपीडित सैन्य formed into whirling or reeling batches here and there
  - 7 दर्ध—धा+ लिट ए कर्म थि। दधाति धत्ते &e
  - 8 Voice—श्चिववलानि वारीणि द्रव परिमण्डलता दध
    - 65 Victory somehow seemed to hover over Arjuna

प्रविततग्ररजालक्कृत्रविष्वान्तराले
विश्ववित धनुराविर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनी।
क्यमिप जयलक्की भीतमीतेव हातुं
विषमनयनसेनापचपातं विषेहे॥ ६५॥

# द्दित श्रीभारिवक्षतौ महाकाव्ये किरातार्जुनौये श्रज्जं नामिगमनो नाम चतुर्देशः

सर्गः ॥ १८ ॥

Prak - Easy

Prose — प्रविततशर जालक विश्वान राजे (शरस इति पूरित विश्वे) पाच्डु स्नौ श्राविर्म च्डल धनु विध्वति (सित ) भौतभौतेव जयलस्यी कथमपि विषमनयनसेना-पचपात (इरसेनापचपात ) हात् विषेहे (श्राक्ष )।

Beng —শবজাল বিস্তাব কবিয়া ব্রহ্মাণ্ডোদৰ আচ্ছাদিত কবিষা পাণ্ডুপুত্র অর্জ্জন আবিভূ তমগুল বমুআন্ফালন কবিতে থাকিলে, বিজয়ন্ত্রী নিতান্ত ভীতবিহ্বলা হইষা অতিকণ্টে হবসেনা পক্ষপাত ত্যাগ কবিতে পাবিলেন।

Eng,—Having covered the spaces of the universe by throwing his array of missiles Arjuna was whirling his circle of bow, and goddess of fortune being highly concerned, somehow left partiality or attachment for Siva's army

Expl —Arjuna's throwing of array of arrows covered all spaces, scattered the siva-army and they lost unity for ever Thus victory seemed to be now hovering over Arjuna

[NB—We have seen that auspicuos wind urged the Gana-army to a victorious march. Now victory though seemed to be hovering over Arjuna, still ultimately Siva being victorious, the victory will be attributed to the now scattered Gana army as well. So it is said here that ज्यू को some how left attachment (पचपात) for इर्ग्ना and temporarily leaned on Arjuna.) Also See Eng

Mallı — 'प्रविततशरजालच्छत्रविश्वान्तराले' प्रविततानि विसृतानि यानि शरजालानि ते छत्रम् आच्छादित विश्वान्तराल येन तिस्मन्, शरसमूहपूरितब्रह्माण्डोदरे
'पाग्डुस्नौ' ( अर्जुने ) अतप्व 'आविर्मण्डल' आविर्मृतमण्डल 'धनु' आविर्मृतं
मण्डल यस्य [ धनुष इति इतौ भ्तार्थस्य अनुप्रविशात भूतशब्दस्थाप्रयोग ] 'विध्वति'
कम्पयित आस्तालयित सित 'भौतभोतेव' भौतप्रकार व 'जयलच्मी' विजयश्री 'कथमिप' कीनापि प्रकार ण महता कर्ष्ट न इत्यर्थ 'विषमनयनसेनापचपात शिवसैन्यानुरागं
हातु 'त्यत्रु 'विषह्ने' श्रशाक इत्यर्थ । मालिनीइत्तम् । लच्चण तु उक्तम ॥ ६५ ॥

इति श्रीमहामहीपाधायकीलाचल मिल्लनायम्रिविरचिताया

किरातार्जुनीयकाव्यत्याखाया घरटापयसमाखाया चतुर्दम सर्ग ॥

#### Charcha

- 1 प्रवितत &c—वि+तन+क=वितत spreading, प्रकर्षेण विततम, प्रविततम् प्रादितत। Or we have श्रादि कर्मेणि क here छद+क कर्मेरि = छन्न covered as in प्रच्छन्नो वभूव, or better—छद+णिच्+क कर्मेणि = छादित or छन्न by the rule "वा दान्तशान्तपूर्णदक्तसपट छन्न क्रप्ताः"। श्रन्तराच = space विश्वस्य श्रन्तराचम्, the spaces of the universe, ६ तत । प्रवितत श्ररज्ञचम, कर्मेथा। तेन छन्नम, ३तत। ताहश् विश्वान्तराच येन यस्य वा, वह। Who made the spaces of the universe covered with श्रर्जाच। तिसन्। Qual, पाण्डम्नी।
- 2 विश्वति—वि+धू (तुदादि)+लट स्थाने गर = विश्वन् agitating. तिसान्। Pred to पाष्डसुनौ। The root घूज् is भ्वादि, तुदादि, खादि चुरादि and क्राादि उभयपदी। See also विधूनयन्ती in sl 47
- 3 भाविम खड़लम—भाविम त मख़ल यस, वह -- by "प्रादिश्यो धातुजस्य वहुनीहि वी चोत्तरपदलोपो वत्तन्य " which directs optional elision of the धातुज portion as "सूत" &c here Qual धनु (which is obj. of विध्वति)। He was drawing his bow, so its मख्डन or circuit was seen to all (भाविम तमख्डन)।

- 4 पार्ख सूनी-भावे ७मी by the rule "यस च भावेन भावलचणम्"।
- 5 कथनपि—A compound अव्यय meaning "some how" Comp "कथनपि क्री शादपक्रानि" &c
- 6 भीतभीता—भीतप्रकारा इति भीतभीता with दिल of भीत by "प्रकार गुणवचनस्य" and then समास and पु वद्भाव as in a कर्म धारय समास by "कर्म धारयवदनर पु"। Qual जयलची।
  - 7 हातुम—हा+तुमुन्। To forsake
- 8 विषमनयन &c—विषम नयन यस, 1 e one having 3 (three) eyes, वह । A name of Siva Comp "बाजन्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वच्च"। विषमनयनस्य सेना । तस्य पचपात । तम । Obj of हातुम ।
  - 9 विष्टे हे—वि + सह + लिट ए। tolerated Nom जयलची।
  - 10, Voice-जयलचारा भीतभीतया द्रव विष हि ।
- 11 ৰান An স্থায় meaning "this much" Refers to the preceding 64 slokas here
- 12 किरातार्जु नीये—This is the name of the भहाकावा। See ante Qual महाकावा।
- 13. महाकावीय—कवे कर्म दित कवि + धाञ् कावाम् a poem, महत कावाम, कर्मधा। अधी ७मी। महत becomes महा with आत added by the rule "आन्यहत समानाधिकरणजातीययो "। महाकावा is a class of poem having cantos, befitting narratives with वस्तुनिर्देश वा salutation &c, having a hero, having description of kings, palaces mountains, sun-set &c, having one main रस etc
- 14 श्रीभारविक्रती—कृति work, श्रीभावे कृति । तस्याम्। Same case with महाकावा।
- 15 अर्जु नाभिगमन अर्जु नस्य अभिगमनम्, इतत। By उपचार 1t means the canto (सर्ग) where अर्जनाभिगमन 1s described सर्गविशेष्य-

लात पु निङ्गम। Comp विश्वष्यसम्भामनो नाम नन्दिनीरवप्रदानो नाम in Raghu &c If however the name itself is emphasised then we get the gender of the name, compere 'द्तवाका नाम वयोदण सर्ग'' ante and "क्षणनारदसभाषण नाम प्रथम सर्ग'' in Sisu

#### METRE.

1 The first 63 slokas are in वश्रस्य or वश्रस्य विल metre, the definition is, "वदन्तिव श्रस्यविल जतौ जरी"। The scheme is—

ज = short, long, short, त = long, long, short,

 $\tau = long short, long$ 

2 The 64th sloka is in द्रतिवन्ध्वित metre, See Malli for def The scheme is—न भ भ र।

न=short, short, short

भ = long, short, short

3 The concluding sloka is in मालिनी metre The definition is "ननमयय्युतिय मालिनो भोगिलोकै" Here the triads are नन म ( - - ---) य ( = य -- -- ) य (

Hence the scheme is-

Following are the triads and monads used in the metres

स	₹ ~
<b>ન</b>	स~ ⊶
भ 🔾	त
य	ग
	ख

N B—The metres in sanskiit are divided into two divisions e g इस and जाति। इसक्ट is measured by अचर (letter) and पाद [feet of verses] as shown above

जातिकल्द however is determined by माता [जञ्जमाता or गुरुमाता as the case may be, which are counted as one माता and two माता respectively], but in इत्तकल्द a letter whether एकमात or दिमात is counted as one only [see above]

## Questions

- I, Q, What was Arjuna's reply against Duta's speech in canto XIII, Ans see sl 1—25,
- II, Describe Arjuna as seen by the nu army see sl, 25 to 42
- III, Describe गण army's march, Ans see sl 28 to 34 Describe their preparation for attack on Arjuna, Ans see sl 44-47
- IV, Give a description of Arjuna's arrows thrown on the gana host Ans see sl, 50, 56, 57,
- V, Mark the following slokas with translation, derivation and samasas -2, 3 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 22, 23, 25 29, 30, 31, 32 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42 43 44, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 61, 63 and 64,